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Pages

HUMANE TRAIT COST GERMANS THE WAR, SAYS ADMIRAL SIMS

Victory Declared to Be Within
Grasp If They Had Been
Willing to Pay Price

NEW YORK, April 16.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, commander of the American naval forces during the World War, expressed the opinion on Saturday that if the United States had been in Germany's fix, this country would have used submarines to sink merchant ships without warning, just as Germany did.

"If the situation had been reversed," declared the Admiral, in an interview with a New York Tribune representative, "if we had been in Germany's place and if we had believed that losing the war would have meant the domination of our country by Germany—we sure to make that point—we, too, would have sunk ships without warning."

"Then Ambassador Harvey was right when he stated our motive for going into the war?" the Tribune correspondent asked.

"We went into the war because we were scared to stay out," said the Admiral. Elaborating this statement, he declared:

Regarding the Lusitania
Germany could have won the war hands down if she had been willing to pay the price. If they had destroyed all the people in the house, slaughtered the seamen of those merchant ships, fellows we could not have replaced, they would have won. Not only would the Allies have lost the trained seamen who were killed, but many others would have refused to go to sea. As it was, there were men who survived after being torpedoed half a dozen times.

But the price—if the German Government had given orders to slaughter all the people in merchant ships that they torpedoed and if the orders had been carried out, everybody in the world, doubtless, would have declared an open season against all Germans wherever found. But this price they would not pay. If the situation had been reversed, if we had been in the situation of the Germans, well, of course, the Allies never set out to conquer the world as the Germans did, but if we had been in such a situation, and believed that losing the war would mean that our country was to be dominated by Germany, I believe that we, too, would have sunk ships without warning.

"Even the Lusitania, admiral?" To this he replied:

Well, now, if the United States could have pictured itself in the present situation of Germany, disarmed and a part of its territory occupied by alien troops, I think for this reason: If you had asked any naval officer or naval constructor what would have happened when this vessel was torpedoed I am sure that many of them would have said that after being struck she would have floated for hours before sinking, and that, being close to land, she would have been rescued.

I have never believed that Germany had any idea that the torpedoing of that vessel would have caused such a loss, so many hundreds of lives, and that it would have caused the loss of any lives at all.

United States Motive
The Admiral was asked if he had ever sought in his book or elsewhere to define the United States' motive in entering the war. His answer was:

No. But if we had not gone into the war England would have had to ask for an armistice, and undoubtedly one of the things the Germans would have demanded would have been the delivery of the British fleet, and this would have given Germany a naval force of tremendous power that they could have dominated the world.

People will say that the British never would have surrendered their fleet; that they would have rather seen it go down fighting, but they would have been given no opportunity to send it to the bottom that way. They would have said, "Send us your fleet or go on starving." They would not have offered them a chance to fight. Remember that. They would have said, "As the price of an armistice, we want your fleet delivered at the place we specify."

Now, Britain was approaching defeat, through starvation. They never have more than enough food in their islands to keep them going more than a few weeks or, at the most, months. I believe we went into the war because we were scared to stay out.

It is a matter of historical record that we did not go into the war at all seriously for a good while after we had declared war. The thing was so badly conducted in Washington that, as an example, it was months after we had adopted the convoy system before I was notified that Washington did not approve.

SUGAR PRICE ADVANCE LAID TO NEW YORK SPECULATORS

Board of Investigators Find Refining or Production Costs
Not Responsible—Declare There Is No Shortage

That no shortage of sugar exists or is likely, that the recent rise in price is due to speculative manipulation in the New York Sugar Exchange, and that regulation of the flow of raw sugar from Cuba is made possible through the concentration, in a few strong hands, of the financial control, are the findings made by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessities of Life in its report today on the sugar situation.

The investigation, made by the Commission at the request of the Legislature, covered testimony from sugar refiners,



From photograph © Western Newspaper Union Photo Service
Rear Admiral William S. Sims

Great Interest Has Been Revived in World War Problems as a Result of
American Naval Officer's Assertion That if United States Had Been in
Germany's Fix, It Would Have Used Submarines to Sink Merchant
Ships Without Warning, Just as Germany Did

NEW YORK WETS ATTACK OFFICIALS

Fund-Raising Literature Says
Dry Law Is No Concern of
Public Servants

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 16.—An "educational campaign fund" in favor of "personal liberty" is being solicited by the New York division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. An appeal has been issued to its members for contributions in units of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$10, to enable the state organization to continue its fight for the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead law.

This wet institution whose slogan is "Light wines and beer now. No saloons ever," issues the statement: "So intemperate are our laws in the name of temperance that we have become the laughing stock of the world."

It is also declared that: "We have to fight a well-organized, highly subsidized and determined minority, whose fanaticism has caused us to be police-ridden, spied upon, unduly taxed and lectured by our public servants on matters with which they have no concern whatever."

The results obtained in the last election by our National Headquarters in unorganized states, and by this division in New York, emphatically demonstrate the usefulness of this association. Success has brought added responsibilities and expense. Funds are urgently needed to form branches in every congressional district, so that every congressman from New York will begin to hear directly from his wet constituents as he has been hearing from the "dry" ones for a long time.

Will you join the fight for personal liberty by enrolling as a member and contributing as liberally as you may feel this cause deserves?

INDIA APPOINTS WOMAN

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, April 16.—The first woman commissioner appointed in India has been appointed for the Balij division of Howrah, under the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The name of the appointee is Miss Macleod, an American citizen of the Ramkrishna mission.

DEADLOCK EXISTS IN BRITISH POLITICS

Early Retirement of Mr. Bonar
Law Announced and Denied—
Heavy Burden on Premier

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Bonar Law's early retirement from the British Prime Ministership has been both confidently announced and unconditionally denied during the past week end here. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the truth lies between these two extremes.

Mr. Bonar Law accepted his present position with an express reservation to the effect that he might be unequal to retaining it long. He sees no early prospect of relief without involving his party in difficulty, but no one can attend the debates in the House of Commons without recognizing that Mr. Bonar Law cannot much longer alone continue to carry the overwhelming burden now placed upon his shoulders. He would probably himself be willing enough to bring in Austen Chamberlain either to help or replace him, but the latter's terms are understood to be "all or none" of the Conservative leadership in the late Coalition Government.

This does not commend itself to the Diehard element in the Cabinet as now constituted. Objection, in particular, is taken to Lord Birkenhead for the bitterness of his criticism of those who turned Mr. Lloyd George out of power.

A deadlock thus exists, but must be resolved very shortly since, after next July, no new ministers can be brought in, without their having to go through what recent experiments have shown to be for the Conservative Government the very dangerous ordeal of by-elections.

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CHINESE AGAINST JAPANESE GAINING CONTROL OF OPIUM

Offer of Funds to Establish
Traffic Bureau Unwelcome—
Powerful Ring Mooted

By Special Cable

PEKING, April 16.—A Japanese group has submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Finance proposing the establishment by the Chinese Government of an opium traffic bureau and offering a large loan on the security of opium revenues. The memorandum says there are 15,000,000 opium addicts in China; smuggled opium imports are valued at over \$100,000,000, and illicit internal trade at over \$300,000,000 annually.

It proposes a medical examination for drug addicts, a strict licensing system and severe punishment for illicit users and traffickers, control to be in the hands of foreigners, strict supervision and high taxation on the growing of opium in China, and more stringent measures to prevent smuggling.

The sum of \$10,000,000 is offered as an immediate advance on a loan, the total amount of which is not stated.

First Legalization Plan

The memorandum argues that legalization will bring the Government \$400,000,000 yearly, make possible the abolishment of the evil and promote the health of the people by careful medical supervision.

The first formal public proposal for the legalization of the opium traffic and the establishment of a Government monopoly was made by Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Chinese customs, in January. A good authority says the proposal was unofficially made by Bismarck, the German minister in Peking, to Dr. Y. K. Wellington Koo at London before the Washington conference but Dr. Koo refused to transmit the proposal. An attempt was made by the Japanese to have the opium question discussed at the Washington conference, but the Chinese flatly refused.

Sir Francis made the proposal publicly in a speech before the International Anti-Opium Association suggesting the monopoly as a means of getting the evil into the open and making control possible. He referred to the enormous extent of the growth of opium under the militarists' orders and the huge amounts of opium and morphia smuggled into the country in spite of the strenuous efforts of the customs authorities, and emphasized the need for control and eventual suppression, through a monopoly, with the financial gain only incidental.

Proposal Condemned

The Anti-Opium Association issued a formal statement strongly condemning the proposal as a grave retrograde step, and saying if the Government had the power to make the monopoly effective it would have power to enforce the present prohibition.

The President, Li Yuan-hung, declared legalization unthinkable. Sir Francis Aglen's proposal is strongly opposed by most Chinese papers and public bodies, but some British and Japanese papers and bodies support the plan.

The Government is making efforts to suppress the growth of opium, but independent militarists in many parts of the country encourage or force cultivation as a means to securing revenue. The general sentiment of the people is unquestionably against legalization, but the financial advantages will possibly bring adoption by the Government.

The root of the problem is the lack of effective Government authority to enforce its prohibition and the huge profits from the illicit opium and morphia traffic.

There is much evidence, but no conclusive proof of the existence of a financially powerful international opium ring, with a well-organized system of developing the trade in China.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ROBBED OF LIQUOR IMPORT CUSTOMS AS RUM RUNNERS EVADE LAWS

Transactions Are Made on High Seas Rather Than at
Ports in Bahamas—Investigation Shows How Business
Is Done "Over the Rail" at Three-Mile Limit

By Special Cable

Evade of the liquor law in the Bahamas Islands prevents the United States prohibition authorities or the British Government's customs agents from gauging accurately the real amount of smuggling carried on week after week, month after month and now for nearly three years from Nassau and the other shipping ports of the West Indies. Investigation in Nassau convinces the observer that not all the liquor shipped from Europe for Nassau passes through the customs offices and pays duty of 24s. the case or about \$6 for each 12 quarts of liquor.

Some of the bootleggers who ply the trade in the islands and hire others to break the laws of the Republic. Others there are who know no restraints, respect no laws and scout the payment of customs duties on liquors eventually designed for the smugglers. The vessels which carry the cargoes for men who are determined to get every cent possible out of each case of rum do not steam boldly to Salt Cay at the threshold of Nassau but proceed to some isolated island where by previous appointment the schooners which are to run the outlawed drink to the United States waters meet them and the cargoes are transferred and the duty of 24 shillings the case avoided.

One Nassau dealer, a former Miami man and United States prohibition agent, who went into the rum smuggling business, first as a supercargo and later with schooners he had hired with his own money, very often avoids paying the colonial duty by sending his vessels direct to the three-mile limit.

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FRANCE TO PREPARE REPARATIONS PLAN

New Scheme to Be Evolved,
Paris Reports—Louis Loucheur
Conspicuous Figure

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 16.—Following the Franco-Belgian conference, the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, made an important speech at Dunkirk yesterday. In form, it was as firm as ever, but there are certainly many signs which show that M. Poincaré does not wish to be numbered among the extremists, that he wants to keep in contact with England, and close no doors to peace with Germany.

On the whole the impression which The Christian Science Monitor representative receives from the week-end proceedings is one of hope. In the first place, the conference decided, not publicly but as it were in the lobbies, to establish a commission to draw up a Franco-Belgian plan of reparations. This is an interesting step forward, for hitherto it has been argued that nothing should be done but wait for Germany to make an offer. Louis Barthou, formerly Minister of War, and M. de la Croix will direct this commission, which will report probably early in May when M. Poincaré will go to Brussels to discuss the matter with the Belgians.

It was also resolved, likewise in the lobbies, to take every advantage of any opening for conversations with England.

The Loucheur Conversations

The moment wasn't quite ripe to continue the conversations begun by Louis Loucheur, who recently saw Mr. Bonar Law in London, but the most remarkable feature of the conference was the prominent presence of M. Loucheur. He may be taken to symbolize something. Many newspapers would have had M. Poincaré repudiate this something, which may be defined as a spirit of conciliation.

It was generally thought that M. Loucheur would at any rate be dismissed from official circles. But, surprising and significant phenomenon, M. Loucheur was a most conspicuous figure during the conference and during the week-end.

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PRESIDENT BRAVES DIN OF PARTY SPLIT OVER WORLD COURT

Air of Conflict Increases Mr.
Harding's Determination to
Fight to Finish

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Harding has thrown down the gauntlet to Republican leaders on the World Court proposition. He is going through with it at all costs, even at the risk of bitter opposition within his party's ranks. Republican spokesmen who forebode a serious rift in the G. O. P. if the World Court program is maintained have learned that such an argument makes no appeal to Mr. Harding. He is convinced the country can be won for the World Court; insists it is consistent Republican doctrine, and will espouse it to the bitter end, regardless of consequences.

These statements can be made on unimpeachable authority. The President is in fighting mood. He is described as having arrived at the Grover Cleveland temper under some of the provocation that impelled that Democratic President to stiffen his backbone on a critical occasion. The air of conflict Mr. Harding sniffs has whetted, rather than diminished, his determination to advocate American entry into the international tribunals.

He is not frightened in the slightest degree by the admonitions of Republican senators like James E. Watson from Indiana that the blood-relationship between the court and the League of Nations dooms his plan. The ancient saw about the British Empire's power to outvote the United States in the League Assembly is dismissed at the White House as an utterly irrelevant scarecrow. The President has thoroughly persuaded himself that, with proper reservations, the United States can join the court without the remotest danger of contaminating entanglements.

Ready for Hard Fight

He is equally confident the Nation can be easily and clearly educated on that point. At any rate, Mr. Harding is prepared to buckle on his armor and carry the issue to the country, making the fighting as rough as may be necessary. It will be for the opposition to determine just how heroic measures the President will have to adopt. His present plan is to go the full limit if the enemy forces him to do so.

Republican chieftains hoped to induce the President to drop or sidetrack the World Court by appealing to his well-known sense of party loyalty. They thought that if they dined "party split" into the Harding ears long enough and loud enough his devotion to G. O. P. harmony would overcome his enthusiasm for the Court. If they have not already discovered it, they presently will gather that they are "barking up the wrong tree." Split or no split, Mr. Harding is going to swing "clean through."

His answer to the argument that it is "bad politics" to force the Court issue is that it would be difficult to find a better one. With "prosperity" at home and the Court gesture in the direction of "international co-operation," Mr. Harding feels that the G. O. P. will have no fault to find. Instead of one. He prefers that Republican minds should willingly go along with this theory. He will adhere to it, whether they do or not. Those who have seen it at close range say the Harding jaw is set on that score.

Irreconcilable Republicans are trying to wreck the World Court proposal by assailing it as a "Hughes scheme" or a "Hoover scheme." The idea back of those tactics is to make out that the President had the thing "put over" on him, more or less against his will and better judgment. The exact contrary happens to be the case. It was President Harding who submitted the proposal to Secretary Hughes, and not the other way about. Mr. Hughes gave it his immediate and cordial support.

Approved Hoover Speech

Secretary Herbert Hoover's speech at Des Moines last week, firing the Administration's opening gun for the World Court, was read and approved by President Harding before delivery. Secretary Hughes' elaboration of the plan before the International Law Society on April 27 is certain also to have concrete White House approval. It is likely to cover different ground than Mr. Hoover traversed in Iowa.

Mr. Hughes' exposition will be legalistic. But it may be expected to deal in hammer-and-tongs fashion with the cardinal objections which opponents have raised. The Secretary of State, for instance, brands as grotesque the notion that America might some day find itself haled into the World Court to adjudicate, at foreign behest, such things as its tariff and immigration laws.

If Mr. Hughes ventilates views his friends all know him to hold, his public advocacy of the World Court idea will be found to adhere to a few simple, basic fundamentals. The United States throughout its career has given practical effect to its traditional belief in the theory of international arbitration. It has submitted dozens of disputes to arbitral decision, and abided uncomplainingly by adverse decisions.

It is getting ready to pay Norway \$11,000,000 on a shipping arbitration we recently lost. It has never submitted to arbitration any question that our Government believed implicated upon vital national interests or national honor. It is unlikely to do so in the future.

When nations disagree, they have three ways open to them: they can do

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PAN-AMERICAN DISARMAMENT TO BE ACID TEST FOR PARLEY

Disputes South of Panama Bait Munition Makers—War Inciters Busy—Conference Opportune.

Stephen Bonsal, newspaper correspondent and charge d'affaires, has reported news and conferences from Bulgaria to China, served in the American diplomatic corps from Korea to Madrid, since 1914, when he was Commissioner of Public Utilities in the Philippine Islands, has held many important official posts, being in 1919 American member of the inter-allied mission to Austria-Hungary. His authority to speak on the Pan-American Congress comes from experience gained by a special study of South American problems in many extensive journeys over the continent.

By STEPHEN BONSAI.

Today when our guides and pilots seem to be baffled by the perplexities of the European situation, when we are suffering from over-production and, strange as it may seem to some, our gold resources are excessive; today when Europe is commercially moving at low speed, if at all, and financially at least is going fast in a retrograde direction, attention in official Washington as well as in commercial New York turns hopefully and a little wistfully toward the Latin-American horizon so long ignored. This general attention and deep-seated interest is focused upon the long-postponed Pan-American Congress which, after many delays and vicissitudes, at last is holding its open sessions at Santiago, Chile.

Nobody has expressed the purpose of this conference more clearly than Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. As he well says: "It comes at an opportune time and is full of promise for a better understanding and enhanced prosperity among all the peoples of this hemisphere." Again he characterizes it as "the most effective expression of the sentiment of Pan-American co-operation," and he declares that it "proceeds upon the sound assumption that the republics of this hemisphere have common interests which they desire to promote by taking counsel together." And he concludes with the statement that "their most fundamental interest is that of peace."

At this conference, as in the now distant days of its predecessors, the world attitude of America once again will be defined. Is it to be the old slogan of "America for the Americans" or are we, spurred on by the necessities of the hour, to rise to higher things and declare in the words of that great Argentinean, "America is for humanity?" Perhaps before these sessions are adjourned we will be able to give a direct answer to this leading question, and perhaps not. Certainly these are obscure features in the situation which may not all be cleared up.

Academic Conferences

In the Arcadian days before the European catastrophe, when Pan-Americans gathered together, it often seemed to me, an obscure looker-on in the press gallery, that their discussions were of a sentimental, or at times of a purely academic, character. The delegates would wonder, and at times hotly debate, whether Miranda, the precursor of South American liberty, was actually a member of General Washington's staff, or whether with his heart enlisted in our cause, he only aspired to this great honor. And then, of course, the great world changes resulting from the Adams-Canning-Bolivia Doctrine, and what would have happened to the Americas and to all Americans had Henry Clay's Panama Congress not proved abortive, were endless topics of conversation and of speculation.

But today all this is changed. The world south of Panama has undergone a great transformation in the last ten years. More than that, those who knew the continent south of Panama five years ago must needs rub their eyes as it dawns upon their vision today. To begin with now, at last South America has definite political and economic aims and a proper and by no means excessive appreciation of its weight and importance in the comity of nations.

And it also knows in spite of a few little regional oddities and idiosyncrasies, such as the former A. B. C. alliance, that its interests are inseparable from ours and vice versa. Of course, there are, unfortunately, war-breeding frontiers down there which should be adjusted in our interests as well as in the interest of those who apparently, but only apparently, are more vitally concerned. I shall also have to show how the craze for arms, the possession of the governments if not the peoples of our neighbors from Darien to Patagonia.

"Another Sarajevo"

But while admitting these unpleasant signs of war psychology, we must beg to differ from that probably warm editor of the Frankfort Gazette, who in a recent double-leaded article in his once important paper announces that he is on the qui vive for, and only waiting to hear the shot fired on the Pacific coast of South America that will in his overheated judgment "herald in another Sarajevo."

Nearer to our own day and of more practical importance at this moment were the heated discussions of Mr. Blaine's South American policy, which ensued whenever Pan-Americans came together. His contention that the European doctrine, and practice, to the effect that to the victors in war belong the conquered territory should not be permitted in our hemisphere, advanced in the midst of the fratricidal war between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, was always the subject of ardent debate and the occasion of sky-reaching speculation.

Reference to these things, while not on the agenda, will be made, unofficially of course, at Santiago, for all the world knows now that had the Blaine veto upon the spoliation of American territory even by American states been maintained the great question of Tacna and Arica, which has distracted the peace of South America for 40 years and only recently after a stormy conference been referred to the arbitration of our President, would never have figured as the most per-

sistent war cloud that the peace-loving peoples of our sister republics have had to contend with.

Mr. Blaine, of course, was pursuing an ideal, however unfairly the political cartoonists of a somewhat unscrupulous political day talked of nitrate deposits and guano islands. Today our delegates to the conference in Chile may, and it is hoped, will, pursue ideals, but it is to be expected of such a well-balanced and carefully chosen commission that they will also be aware of the solid and exceedingly substantial interest which the people of North America have in the peace and prosperity of the nations to the south of us.

Trade Flourishes

They know full well that our South American exchanges every year for the last three years have exceeded the value of the sum of our whole world trade before the Spanish War, and they will be thoroughly conversant with the startling fact that during the same period American bankers have invested in government, in state, and in municipal loans of the countries south of the Isthmus, something like \$500,000,000, or an amount of capital and savings greater than we have invested in state and provincial undertakings of Europe, of Asia and of Africa from the day of our independence down to the outbreak of the World War.

While, of course, minor mistakes may have been made, as always happens when cautious capital is forced to venture into a new world, it can with safety be assumed that the stream of American gold that has been poured through New York into the countries south of Panama is not in greater jeopardy than are our investments in some other countries of more ancient conservative renown. We are not "wild-catting" down there. Our business pilots, as a general thing, know what they are about, and they are undoubtedly better advised than were their predecessors.

A more copious and a more regular and reliable exchange of news between the two divisions of the continent, although recently marked improvement is shown, is most desirable, and there is every reason to assume that the increased intercourse between the leading men in both sections which has resulted from our recent unprecedented investments and our greatly increased volume of trade, will soon succeed in smoothing away the few oddities of misunderstanding between us which still persist.

"Arsenal" Missions

Before endeavoring to take up seriously the situation of the American countries that are represented at the Conference, and also the three, Mexico, Bolivia and Peru, which, unfortunately, are absent, I must call attention to the great crying need of the whole situation. However successful it may be in other respects, the Conference will have been a signal failure if it does not by a joint resolution resolutely carried out, make it imperative as a dumping ground for the swollen armaments which ruined Europe can no longer maintain. Unfortunately, some of this "dumping" has already taken place. With but one or two exceptions the South American capitals literally swarm with missions of European officers, whose duty it is to educate an excitable but really peace-loving people in the use of the latest "quantity-destruction" weapons.

These missions are the avowed or secret agents of the armaments and munition factories in the countries where their destructive purposes have been accomplished, and their mission would seem to be to transfer their destructive activities to a fairer and less fertile world which, with the exception of unhappy Paraguay, has hitherto been spared the most horrible features of mass warfare.

It is a lamentable fact that in no quarter of the globe today, excepting perhaps in outcast Russia, do military expenditures in proportion to revenue exceed those that are incurred by many of the South American republics. These conditions are the more lamentable, and, indeed, quite inexplicable, because all the republics south of Panama, with the exception of Bolivia, shut off from the sea, have a greater area of territory than they require, or can hope to populate in 100 years, and, further, covering as they do a greater expanse of territory than can be found anywhere else in the world, inhabited by peoples which constitute practically a racial, a religious and a cultural unit, here, if anywhere (especially when one recalls how united they are by the memories of their revolutionary war fought in common against Spanish tyranny and exploitation), it would seem a régime of permanent peace and fraternity would surely be possible.

The acid test of the Santiago conference will be in the matter of the reduction of armament. We, in Washington, last year made a little step forward by limiting the battleships and the dreadnaughts. In Geneva, the League of Nations Disarmament Committee, a little place of refuge in the whirlpool of predatory passions and racial hate, is making small, if any, headway. Perhaps our fellow Americans will see and embrace the great opportunity that is presented to them by the conference in Santiago, where disarmament proposals will surely be presented, and where a step forward in this long-delayed direction would prove of world-wide effect. It is an opportunity that American leadership cannot fail to see—which it should seize with firm grasp.

LIBRARY PRESIDENT NAMED

Election of the Rt. Rev. Mr. Arthur T. Connolly as president of the board of trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston has just been announced. He takes the place made vacant by Bishop Alexander Mann's resignation. Louis E. Kirstein was at the same time elected vice-president. The other members of the board of trustees are Judge Michael J. Murray, Col. William A. Gaston and Guy W. Currier.

Entrants in the Race for President-General of the D. A. R.



MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINGS STORV
Photograph © Underwood & Underwood

WASHINGTON HOST TO D. A. R. CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Wilson Barnes of Arizona, curator-general.

The candidates on Mrs. Cook's ticket are:

Mrs. Rhett Goode of Alabama, chaplain-general; Mrs. Frank H. Briggs of Maine, recording secretary-general; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway of Massachusetts, corresponding secretary-general; Mrs. William S. Walker of Washington (state), organizing secretary-general; Mrs. James H. Stanfield of Illinois, registrar-general; Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau of Michigan, treasurer-general; Mrs. George de Bolt of West Virginia, historian-general; Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly of Missouri, reporter-general; Mrs. Larz Anderson of the District of Columbia, librarian-general, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York, curator-general.

Mrs. Story's Ticket

Mrs. Story's ticket, is as follows: Mrs. Edwin Muller of South Carolina, chaplain-general; Mrs. Robert Gray of Virginia, recording secretary-general; Mrs. William C. Boyle of Ohio, corresponding secretary-general; organizing secretary-general not announced; Mrs. Thaddeus Parker of Georgia, registrar-general; Mrs. Fred T. Ranney of Michigan, treasurer-general; Mrs. Walter Thomas of Alabama, historian-general; Mrs. Lou C. Stevens of Connecticut, reporter-general; Mrs. M. W. Carruth of Florida, librarian-general, and Mrs. Joshua L. Brooks of Massachusetts, curator-general.

Mrs. Hanger is a Washington woman and Mrs. Larz Anderson makes her home here part of the time, although she is equally well known in Boston, spending a part of the year at her place in Brookline.

Mrs. Cook has announced "patriotism enlightened by the fraternity of a Christian education" as the main plank in her platform. "It will be our earnest purpose," she declared, "to educate in manliness, in purposeful womanhood and in a rigid obedience to law the youth and eager immigrants."

Story, who served as president-general from 1913 to 1917, says: "The largest traditional woman's patriotic organization should declare itself on vital questions involved in the spread of maintenance of the patriotism for which it stands. I would like to see the D. A. R. a power in enforcing principles which are peculiarly American, and not let its usefulness be limited only to those who are fortunate in the privilege of its membership. It is important that so influential an organization be headed by officers who have a national patriotic outlook and who will lend its influence only in light of national public service. Our ticket has been chosen to that end."

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of

State, Ambassador Jusserand of France, and Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, were listed to address the congress tonight.

BUILDERS EVOLVE APPRENTICE PLAN

Policy for Development of Recruits Outlined

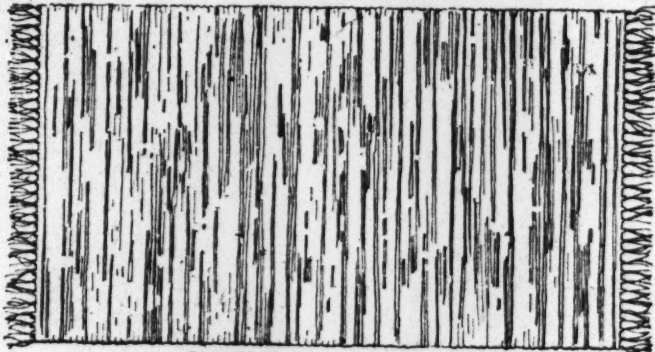
More trained men for the building industry of Greater Boston, developed as apprentices of the various trades of the industry, is the object of a commission on apprenticeship which has just begun operations here. In a conference already held with men from the building crafts, both mechanics and employers, the commission explained its general policies and outlined a method of procedure proposed for developing apprentices in each craft.

The commission is a general advisory and supervisory body, the detail work in promoting apprenticeship being done by apprenticeship committees in each of the crafts themselves. These committees are composed of three mechanics and three employers, and their work, while dealing in many cases with specific questions involving mainly individual crafts, is in harmony with the general standard procedure developed by the commission. The commission comprises E. A. Johnson, J. M. Gould and John T. Walsh, appointed by the United Building Trades Council; J. N. Willcutt, W. H. Oakes and Ira C. Hersey, appointed by the Building Trade Employers' Association, and William Stanley Parker, William H. Graves, and Frank M. Gunby, appointed by the Boston Building Congress, to whose initiative the establishment of the commission is due. The president of the commission is Mr. Parker and the secretary is Mr. Graves of the Building Congress appointees, who represent the architect, engineer, and material distributor, not directly involved in the problem, but equally interested with the employer and labor groups.

Contact of the various apprenticeship committees with the public school authorities will be through the commission, and full co-operation in the establishment of the necessary courses of study required by the different trades has been promised.

EXTENSION WORK ADOPTED
DURHAM, N. H., April 16.—Every New Hampshire county has voted the necessary county appropriations for extension work in agriculture and home economics for the next biennium, according to an announcement by Director Kendall Traherne, secretary of the State Extension Service. Several of the counties increased their appropriations over the past two years, notably Grafton County, which has now arranged for three extension agents covering the agricultural, home demonstration and boys' and girls' club work.

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MALDEN CITIZENS TO OUST LIQUOR

Committee Is to Work for Dry Law Enforcement

Citizens of Malden organized yesterday to work for prohibition enforcement. Malden, with one exception, has always voted itself "dry" at municipal elections, but like other cities and towns, finds its law-abiding citizens defied and endangered by the bootlegger and the maker of illicit intoxicants. It is with the intention of putting down such elements, and enforcing the law by actively co-operating with officials charged with such enforcement that the present organization was undertaken. E. A. Perry chairman, and H. A. Maxwell is secretary.

The meeting was called by the Malden temperance campaign committee, organized for the last municipal election, and was held at the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Maxwell, secretary of the committee, presiding. The Rev. W. A. Roselle of the First Baptist Church spoke on the necessity and importance of upholding the Constitution of the United States, and protesting all in the community from the liquor evil.

Mrs. Edward F. Wellington, Malden town chairman of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Republican Committee, also spoke saying that she wished it to be emphatically understood that the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee had never taken a vote on the prohibition question but that 150 of its chairmen of town committees had signed a statement declaring that they were willing to serve as chairmen because the Republican Party was a dry party and they believed that the State should be a dry State.

It was decided to enlarge the Malden Temperance Campaign Committee and organize it definitely for prohibition enforcement. This will place Malden side by side with other towns who are organizing similar committees. It shall be one of the objects of the members to present the facts about the benefits of prohibition to the public and to offset the lies, truths and false propaganda of the liquor interests.

PROF. C. T. COPELAND TO GIVE A LECTURE FOR RADCLIFFE FUND

Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland will lecture on Tuesday evening, April 24, at Agassiz House, for the benefit of the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund. On this occasion he is to speak for the first time publicly on "Charles Lamb in His Life and Letters."

Besides his regular work at Harvard and Radcliffe, Professor Copeland holds crowded summer school sessions and gives an extension course at Boston University. He has lectured at the Lowell Institute, is a trustee of the State Library of Massachusetts, holds an honorary degree of Litt. D. and is a member honoris causa of Phi Beta Kappa.

Professor Copeland recently was elected a life member of the Harvard Union in recognition of all he has done for it. Not least among the recognitions he has received is the Charles Townsend Copeland Association of New York City, which, through its annual dinner, provides opportunity for his former students and others to gather in his honor and hear him speak.



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PROHIBITION ABATES PRISON POPULATION

Crime Decreases and Business Increases Under Dry Law, Says Commissioner Bates

There were 218 fewer prisoners in Massachusetts state and county institutions on the first of April this year than at the same date one year ago, the decrease being largely due to prohibition and better business conditions, according to Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Correction. "Good times," Mr. Bates points out, are usually reflected in a decrease of the prison population, which is borne out by the fact that during March, 1922, there were 3801 prisoners in Massachusetts institutions, while during the month just past there were only 3583.

The constant decrease in the number of persons confined in Massachusetts institutions during the past 12 months, in spite of minor fluctuations, is seen in the following table furnished by Mr. Bates, which is the total state prison population for the various months: April 1922, May 3862, June 3861, July 3748, August 3854, September 3609, October 3664, November 3625, December 3503, January 3568, February 3523, March 3583.

A decrease in both the prison population of the State and arrests for drunkenness, reaching its lowest ebb in 1920, and since increasing slightly, is also shown by figures at Mr. Bates' office covering the last nine years. The figures for arrests for offenses other than drunkenness during the same period show an almost constant rise. These facts have been explained by Mr. Bates, who said:

"The apparent increase in crime other than drunkenness is almost wholly accounted for by the fact that infractions of the motor vehicle laws were approximately 15,000 larger in 1922 than in 1914. This, together with the ordinary increase in population, which is about 10 per cent in that period, sets at rest any claim that prohibition has increased crime."

The largest decrease in crime was before the adoption of either war-time or permanent prohibition, which went into effect respectively on July 1, 1919, and Jan. 16, 1920. An unprecedented business boom with high wages and ready employment is the explanation of the depletion of our jails during 1919 and 1920, but the looked-for rebound, which undoubtedly would have occurred and might well have been driven even higher than the level of 1914, caused by demobilization and industrial depression, has been held down, in my judgment, to a considerable extent by the workings of the prohibition amendment.

While crime has increased in the last three years, our prison population is still approximately half what it was eight years ago. Bearing in mind that drunkenness is more readily noticed today and the man more apt to be arrested, one will have a partial explanation for the high drunkenness figures. Another, in my judgment, will be found in the confused methods of law enforcement, resulting from a lack of co-operative enforcement by the states and the Federal Government.

My opinion is that prohibition has helped to reduce crime and has bettered general social and economic conditions in Massachusetts.

A. P. OPERATORS FORM CLUB

Operators for the Associated Press in New England banded together in a Good Fellowship Club at a meeting held yesterday at the Parker House, Boston, forming a group for the New England territory similar to clubs existing in the west. The meeting was addressed by several officials of the Associated Press and officers were elected. F. C. Booth of Boston being chosen president.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS PREPARING FOR ITS TERCENTENARY

Chief Events to Be Held in
August in Portsmouth, Dover
and Concord

CONCORD, N. H., April 16 (Special).—Celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of New Hampshire is being planned by the New Hampshire Tercentenary Commission, which has decided to hold appropriate exercises during Old Home Week next August. The fête, to which President Harding has been invited, will open at Portsmouth, where the first settlement was made. On the second day of the celebration there will be exercises at Dover, where the first permanent settlement was made, and on the third day there will be speaking and other observances at the state Capitol at Concord.

The exercises at Portsmouth will include a pageant of 500 persons. It is also proposed to have a water carnival in which floats will depict every type of boat built in the city and also the chief events connected with the naval history of Portsmouth, including the work of the Navy Yard. The Ranger, the sloop of Capt. John Paul Jones, was constructed in Portsmouth. It is hoped that the new interstate memorial bridge may be dedicated at this time instead of at an earlier date.

The pageant, to be given in the two places of original settlement, will include a representation of the movement by water of the first settlers from the Atlantic Ocean at Portsmouth harbor up the Piscataqua River to Dover. The active participants in the celebration will be the people of Portsmouth, Dover and surrounding towns. The state commission, which will give to the celebration the official dignity of a state endorsement, consists of Gov. Fred H. Brown, Henry H. Metcalf, Senator Arthur G. Whittemore, former Senator Charles S. Emerson, Representative Harry T. Lord and J. Winslow Pierce.

Shrouded in Uncertainty

The story of the settlement of New Hampshire has always been shrouded in some uncertainty. Many different versions of it have been related by different historians. It is now generally agreed that the settlement was first undertaken, although not personally performed, by Capt. John Mason of England. Captain Mason received grants of land in New England from the king of England on six different occasions, three times being the sole grantee, twice being a grantee in partnership with Sir Ferdinand Gorges and once being a grantee in association with seven others.

The first Masonian grant was in 1621, about a year after the Mayflower landed its colony of settlers on Plymouth Rock and the territory given to Captain Mason alone was called "Mariana." The next year the king granted to Mason and Gorges jointly the province of Maine. In 1623 Captain Mason alone received a grant of New Hampshire, followed 10 days later by one of Laconia to Captain Mason and Sir Gorges again. In 1631 a fifth grant was given, this time to Mason and seven others, and consisted of the territory to be called Piscataqua. The sixth and final Masonian grant was in 1635, some 14 years after the first one, which was to the captain alone and to be named after him, Masonia or New Hampshire.

Only one of the grants stood the test of time. That one was the grant of November 7, 1629 in which Captain Mason alone was granted the territory of New Hampshire. This grant was given through the "President and Council of Plymouth, England." It was upon this grant that Captain Mason's heirs later laid claim to the Masonian area, which included most of New Hampshire, and which furnished the bone of contention in a legal controversy which lasted longer, involved more litigants and caused more court procedure than almost any case in the history of the courts of Great Britain and America. Parties to the litigation were born, lived and died, but the suit itself dragged on for about 100 years. It was called the Masonian controversy.

Settlement in Rye

The State was settled about six years before the grant of 1629 to Captain Mason. The first settlement was in what is now the town of Rye, on the Atlantic coast, where Rye Beach, a well-known summer resort, is now situated. Rye was formerly in the territory of the city of Portsmouth, and the original name of Portsmouth was Strawberry Bay, so called because there was an abundance of strawberries growing there. The name was changed to Portsmouth in order to give dignity to the place and to describe its situation at the mouth of a seaport river.

The earliest visits of white men to New Hampshire of which any record is known were those of early explorers to the Isles of Shoals and thousands who now visit those islands in the vacation season will be interested to know that there is evidence that the spot now marked by the Tuck Monument and the Smith Monument on Star Island is probably the scene of the first white habitations.

Capt. John Smith wrote an account of his visits to the Isles off the New Hampshire coast, and they were for a time known as Smith's Isles. Gosport, the original name of Star Island, was at one time one of the leading towns in New Hampshire.

It was less than three years after the landing of the Pilgrims that David Thompson, a Scotchman, settled at Rye as the agent of some merchants in England. The settlement was not a permanent one, however, and Thompson subsequently moved to



WARNER HOUSE
Portsmouth, N.H.
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Boston Harbor, where he settled and lived on Thompson's Island.

During the same year, but some time after the Thompson settlement, two brothers, Edward Hilton and William Hilton, and Thomas Roberts, said to have been some fishermen from England, came with their families to what is now the city of Dover, and made a permanent settlement at Hilton's Point. The original name of Dover was Wecohannet, and this was changed to Dover after the English city of that name.

Salt Works Established

The Portsmouth settlement did not amount to much until 1630 when Captain Mason sent over from England some supplies and some additional settlers. A man named Chadbourne built the Great House, which he named Mason Hall, and one Williams became Governor of the settlement and in charge of the salt works, which was the first industry in New Hampshire except the primitive one of fishing and hunting. A regular Government was set up, and in 1640 the first church was built.

The Dover settlement also began to expand after 1631, and a large number of settlers came over from England. A Government was set up in Dover and in 1634 the people of Dover built the first church in New Hampshire, six years before the church was built at Portsmouth. A minister came to preach, but he was so poorly supported that one year after the church was built the minister was compelled to forsake his parish "for want of adequate support."

The third settlement was at Exeter. In 1638, the Rev. John Wheelwright and a party of religious followers who had been banished out of Massachusetts for religious heresies and seditious practices, secured Exeter from the Indians and settled there, to the number of 50 or 75 people. There is a treaty and deed, dated in 1629, which was nine years before the settlement of Exeter, by which the chiefs of the several Indian tribes gave to the Wheelwright settlers a large part of what is now southern New Hampshire. But this Indian treaty is now regarded as a brazen forgery.

The fourth settlement was at Hampton, where now is Hampton Beach, the largest summer resort on the North Shore. This settlement was regarded from the first as being a possession of Massachusetts and was the subject of some controversy.

During the early years these four original settlements set up their own forms of government, all of which recognized allegiance to England and a certain community of interest among themselves.

ONLY ONE APPEARS FOR FREE SCHICK TEST

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 16 (Special).—Notwithstanding the publicity given to the offer of the Board of Health to administer the Schick test, free responses have been very meager in number. It was announced that there would be free administrations of the test on Saturdays at City Hall. But one person appeared last Saturday for the test.

The Medical Liberty League has circulated the city extensively with information concerning the Schick test. Despite the efforts of the board to create more interest in the subject, an increasing number of families in this city are regarding the test with disfavor.

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GOV.
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BROWN

COOLIDGE ADDRESS FOR CENTENNIAL

Noted Musicians Also to Be
Heard at Chickering Event

Washington's official viewpoint on the necessity of American art to the continued stability and advancement of the country will be presented by Vice-President Coolidge next Saturday at the dinner to be held in the Copley Plaza in connection with Boston's celebration of the Jonas Chickering Centennial. Mr. Coolidge's subject will be, "Music as a National Asset."

Mr. Coolidge is expected to discuss particularly the projects for founding a national conservatory and establishing a department of the arts, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet. Both these projects have many staunch advocates in Washington and are steadily winning their way to favor in Congress. Mr. Coolidge's address will be broadcast by radio throughout the country.

Mayor Curley, Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Richard W. Lawrence, president of the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce, will also make short talks. Governor Brown of New Hampshire will also be at the speakers' table and the committee hopes to have Governor Cox there if engagements will permit. Mr. Guild will preside.

One hundred or more prominent men and women from all parts of the country are coming to Boston to attend the dinner and the centennial concert to be given Saturday afternoon at Symphony Hall. The five pianists, Dohnanyi, Nev. Schmitzer, Maier and Pattison, who will be heard at the concert, will also appear informally at the dinner, and the guests will have the unusual opportunity of hearing five noted artists playing simultaneously on five pianos, and led by Pierre Monteux, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, or Walter Damrosch.

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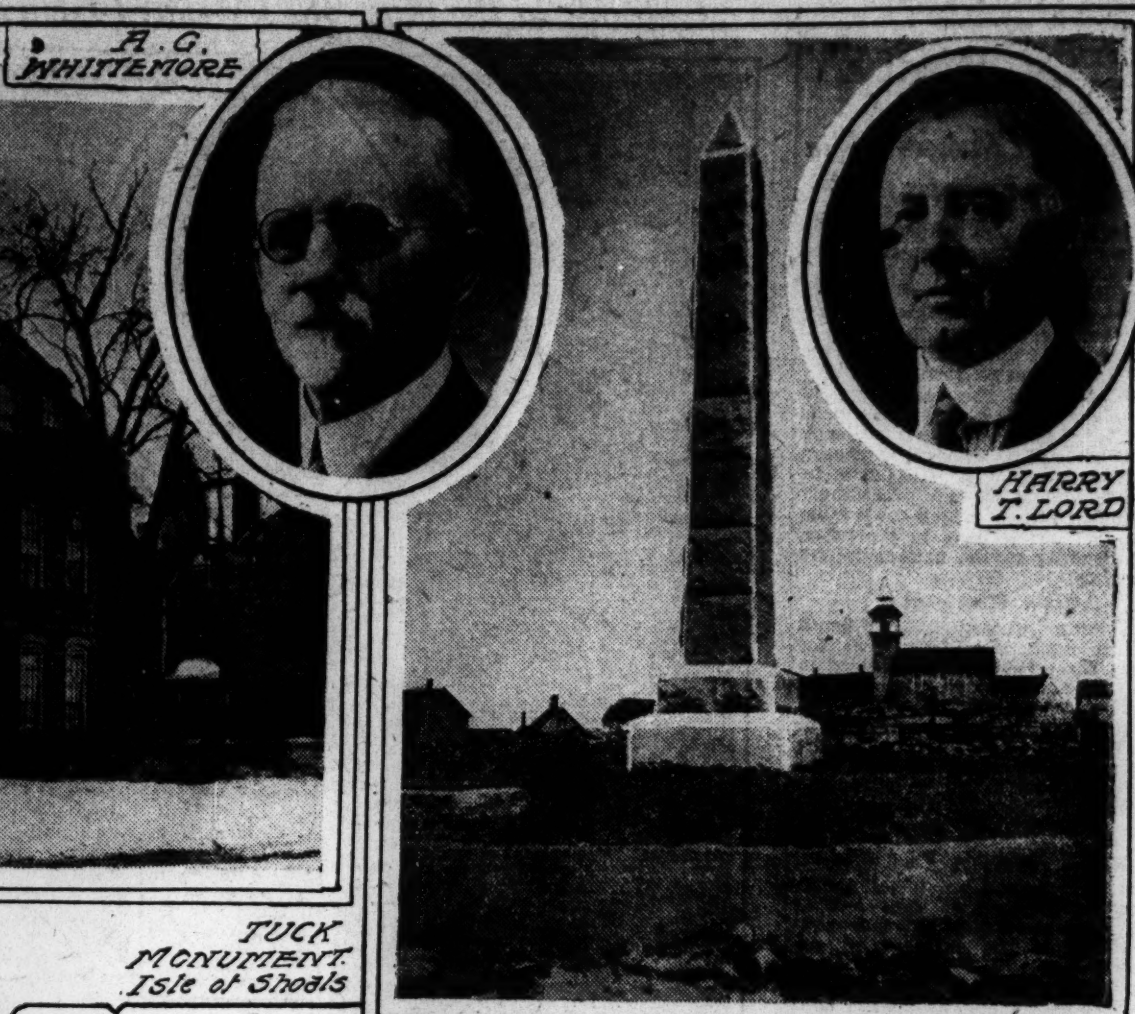
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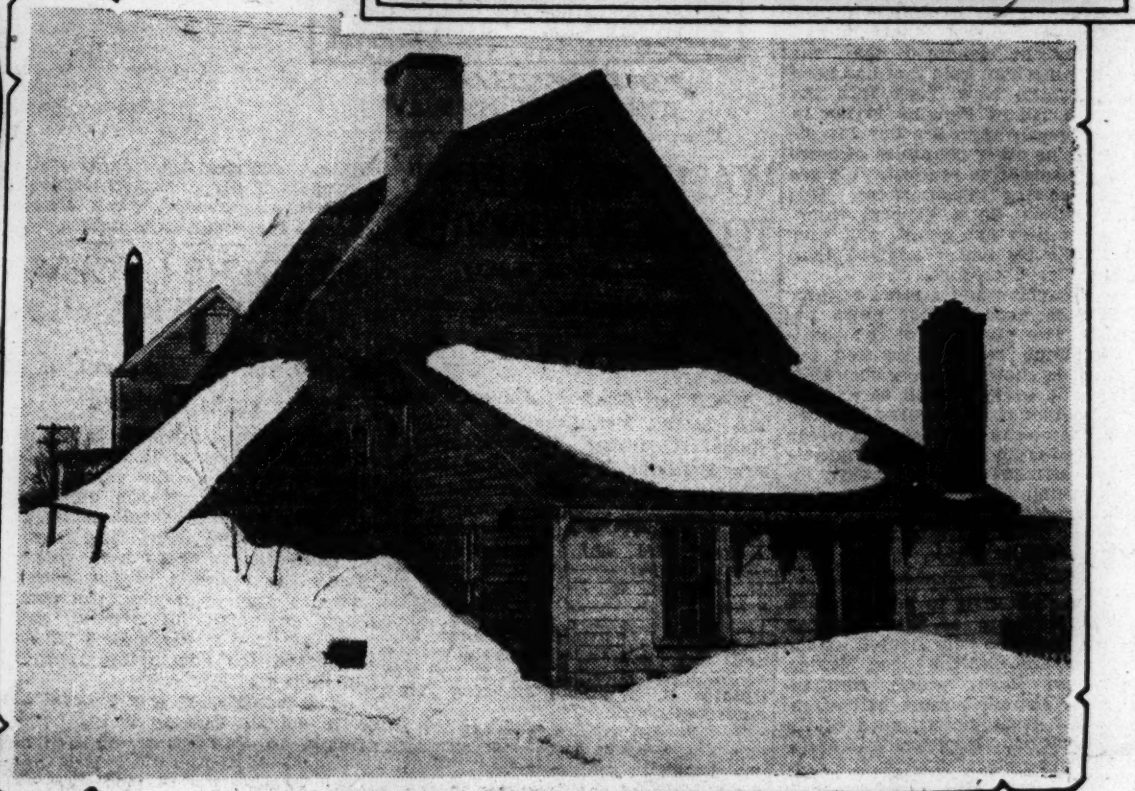
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Isle of Shoals



JACKSON HOUSE ERECTED IN 1664
Oldest House now standing in Portsmouth

Members of New Hampshire Tercentenary Commission, the Warner House, Erected in 1718-1723, With Walls Eighteen Inches Thick, the Spot on the Isles of Shoals Where Settlers First Landed, and the Home Erected by Robert Jackson, Early in the History of the State

MERRIMACK BRIDGE PROJECT UNDER WAY

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 16 (Special).—Announcement is made that the special commission in charge of the construction of the new Haverhill bridge over the Merrimack River will advertise for bids for the work on April 23, and that the proposals must be submitted by May 8. Contractors offering bids must guarantee to have the bridge completed before the year 1925.

Practically all the preliminary arrangements for the work to proceed have been completed, including the details to be arranged with the commission on harbors and public lands, and the technical matters that have to be taken up with the Federal Government regarding the channel.

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BETTER CITIZENSHIP IS AIM

NEW YORK, April 16—A program looking to the improvement of the citizenship of New York's Italian population, now estimated at 800,000, is being mapped out by prominent members of the Italian Welfare League. Adjustment of immigrants to their new surroundings will be one of the primary objects of the undertaking.

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AFFIDAVITS TELL OF OPEN SALOON

Springfield Conditions the Subject
of Address by Anti-Saloon
League Official

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 16 (Special).—Asserting that the fundamental desire of the Anti-Saloon League is to arouse Springfield citizenship to the gravity of existing conditions in this city, Arthur J. Davis, regional superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, addressed a large congregation at the First Baptist Church yesterday morning. Mr. Davis read three or more affidavits obtained by investigators for William A. Forgrave, district representative of the league, which indicated that bootlegging and gambling is being conducted openly in the city.

The affidavits read by Mr. Davis alleged that on one of the main streets of the city there is a regular saloon with a bar at which liquor is sold openly, that on the same street there is a pool room in which young men congregate and in which gambling and liquor selling takes place, that on another street there is an extensive gambling establishment at which bootleggers' prices, quantities and places of delivery are discussed and deals completed.

"The plan that is being worked out in Springfield by Superintendent Forgrave," said Mr. Davis, "has been carefully considered and is based upon many years' experience in all parts of the country. Somebody has said: 'Throw a searchlight into a rat-hole and you spoil it for rat purposes.' The searchlight of publicity has been thrown into a number of Springfield rat-holes."

Conditions described by Superintendent Forgrave have aroused the law-abiding citizens, who propose to insist upon a general cleaning up. Following 14 raids made last Friday night, in which considerable quantities of liquor and one still were confiscated and 16 arrests made, the police issued a statement that this activity was not the result of the exposé by Superintendent Forgrave, who had submitted his affidavits to the police board, but the outcome of evidence which the police had been gathering for some time.

Notwithstanding the apparent reluctance of the authorities to enter into a co-operative movement with Anti-Saloon League representatives to put a stop to bootlegging in this city, it is regarded as especially significant that Charles H. Wright, district attorney, Chairman Hubbell of the police commission and Chief of Police Quilty have been in conference over conditions, though strained relations have existed between the police department and the district attorney's office for some time.

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Increasing Engine Durability

THE performance of the Wright airplane engine, which recently finished a non-stop run of 573 hours at full power, operating continuously, 24 hours a day without a hitch, for more than three weeks, is worthy of far more attention than it seems likely to receive from the general public. It marks a triumph of American determination and genius in design and construction. The importance of the achievement can best be realized if it is compared with previous records in the same field to show the extraordinary rapidity with which the life of the airplane engine has been increased and the excellence of its present performance in all respects as measured against the qualities of internal-combustion engines for other types of service.

When the Wright brothers made their first flight, a score of years ago, the effective life of an aircraft engine almost had to be measured with a stop-watch, whereas we are now rapidly approaching the point where it can be measured with a calendar. There are few records of the performance of 1903, but we do know that the power developed began to drop off almost from the instant when the engine was started, and a non-stop run of two hours under flight conditions certainly would have appeared as a remarkable achievement. The improvement of the next few years was very gradual, and in 1910 and 1911, when public exhibitions of flying began to be given in America, it was still a commonplace necessity, accepted without question, that the engine should be dismantled and overhauled after every 10 or 15 hours, except in the case of a few exceptionally rugged and heavy types closely based on automobile practice.

With the coming of the war, and the necessity of sudden tremendous increase of production, came the first attempt at the setting of a standard of durability, and a seemingly satisfactory requirement was soon found in a 50-hour running test, carried out under rather vague and variable specifications. In some cases nothing was exacted except that the engine should run a total of 50 hours without total collapse, an almost unlimited number of stops, with extensive repairs and replacements at each one, being allowed. The permissible number of stops was gradually reduced, but even at the present time it is rare for any European Government to ask or to receive a continuous test run of more than 10 hours with fully open throttle on a new type of engine. The remainder of the 50 hours is ordinarily accomplished at reduced power, corresponding to cruising conditions. There has been a gradual stiffening up everywhere, but even the type tests of the British Air Ministry, considered very severe, do not require any single run lasting more than the traditional period of two days and nights.

Responsible for Forced Landings
It is strange that there should have been so little raising of the standard of durability during the whole period from 1914 to 1920, attention having been concentrated on getting more power for less weight, for the amount of trouble which resulted from power plant failure during that time was almost beyond calculation. It is undoubtedly safe to say that more than 90 per cent of all forced landings have been due to engine failure, and the forced landings, with the consequent indeterminate delay in completing a trip started by air and having to be finished by land, is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of successful commercial flying. The actual number of forced descents has been kept small, to be sure, but it has only been done by unceasing vigilance, by keeping a large staff of mechanics of exceptional skill, and by overhauling the engine thoroughly at short intervals. Under more ordinary conditions of operation such conditions, for example, as would be likely to prevail when the private owner of an airplane operated and cared for it himself, the pilot was never able to feel that supreme confidence in his power plant which would enable him to forget its existence entirely, to disregard the possibility of engine failure as completely as he was able to disregard the possibility of collapse of the wing structure on a properly designed airplane.

The liability of trouble when exceptionally long runs had to be made at full power is sufficiently indicated by the fact that fully half the attempts to establish new duration records with airplanes in the last four years have been terminated by power plant trouble, usually in connection with the

lubrication or cooling system or some minor accessory rather than with any major part of the engine structure, before the fuel carried was exhausted.

Navy Raises Standard

It was from the United States Navy that the impulse toward the production of engines with a longer life finally came, and the results of the work done at the instance of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics will be felt in future in the design of every airplane for every purpose, military or commercial. About a year and a half ago Lieutenant Leighton, in charge of the development of aircraft engines for the Navy, and his associates raised the initial test requirement from 50 hours to 300 at a single jump, with 42 hours of that time to be run at full power, and it was a surprisingly short time before engine designers had met the new test. The next step was to require that the whole 300 hours should be run at full throttle and without a stop, and that marvelous performance, beyond the wildest dreams of a couple of years ago, now seems to be gaining acceptance as an ordinary standard.

The most remarkable thing about the improvement is the relative slightness of the changes in design which were required to obtain it. It has seldom been necessary to strengthen crankshafts and other highly stressed parts in such a way as to increase their weight. Minor changes in valve gear layout, in form of piston head, in the means provided for distributing the incoming gas between the cylinders, and other similar details have sufficed. The result is that the weight per horsepower is, if anything, less on the new engines than on the old ones.

Comparing With Automobiles

Such durability and reliability as has recently been demonstrated is without precedent not only in airplanes but in terrestrial vehicles. Five hundred and seventy-three hours of running at full power corresponds to about 55,000 miles of flight at maximum speed, for a typical commercial airplane three times around the world in the latitude of Boston. The same duration in an ordinary touring car would permit the covering of nearly 30,000 miles at 50 miles an hour. The wear on the mechanism in such a run would be at least as great as during

MANHEIM HARBOR OCCUPANCY CAUSING GREAT HARDSHIP
Needy Unable to Get Coal—Margarine Factory Forced to Close—City Completely Cut Off From Harbor

MANHEIM, Germany, March 23 (Special Correspondence).—After a week of French occupation of the commercial harbor of Mannheim, the economic consequences make themselves felt more and more. The occupation of the two large harbor basins which have a direct opening to the Rhine was evidently made with a view to closing the customs cordon along the Rhine.

By this new measure the city of Mannheim has been completely cut off from the harbor on which it is dependent for all its shipping. The electric station, the customhouse, warehouses and silos, as well as several important wharves and factories, have fallen into the hands of the French. The newly occupied area of Mannheim is in a position entirely different from any other area. It is cut off from the occupied territories, as well as from the unoccupied territories, as it is bordered by the Rhine. This opening is of no use, however, as German vessels may not cross over to the left side without permission from the French. The consequences of such a state may easily be imagined. A few examples must suffice to illustrate the present conditions.

The relief committee for the Mannheim poor several months ago purchased a large cargo of coal which remained in the harbor and was given out to the poor in quantities of two hundredweight at a time. All these families are now unable to get at the

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twice the distance at usual touring speeds, and the car which will go for 80,000 miles on the road, from five to 10 years' driving for the ordinary private owner, without requiring any work on the engine, has not yet been built. The locomotive, under regular service conditions, falls almost as far short of reaching the airplane engine's level of attainment, although the locomotive will, of course, stand more successive overhauls and has a greater total life than any aircraft power plant.

Enough has perhaps been said to prove the practical importance of the test just finished. It remains to be seen if all engines to the same level of excellence and to make them yet more fool-proof, so that the attention required between flights will be reduced to a minimum and so that no exceptionally skillful or careful handling by the pilot will be required to obtain the maximum of performance. Progress in those directions should be rapid.

Making New Speed Records

The record recently set up by Lieutenant Maitland, falling short of four miles a minute by only a fraction of a mile an hour, will stand permanently in its class, as the official length of the course for speed trials has now been increased to three kilometers in place of one. While the four-mile-a-minute mark will undoubtedly be reached ultimately, even on the longer course, the difficulty of attaining it will be much increased now. In flying straightaway speed trials it has been the practice of the pilots to dive steeply just before entering the course. The momentum acquired in the dive served to increase the speed for a short time after leveling off, and will also make it possible to get more accurate timing.

The fact that gravity reinforced the engine power does not in any way decrease the relative importance of Lieutenant Maitland's record, as the same method of flying has been used by all would-be record breakers in all countries, and the Curtiss army racer has again proven itself the fastest machine in the world at the present time. Incidentally, it is interesting to note from French descriptions of the machine with which Lieutenant Maitland won his record, that the principal technical modification had been to adopt wing radiators, a scheme first tried and demonstrated to be possible in America about a year ago.

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MUSSOLINI DRAWS CLOSER TO VATICAN

Reciprocal Courtesies Extended

Parliamentary Hostility of Roman Catholics Subsides

ROME, March 28 (Special Correspondence).—The relations between the Mussolini Government and the Vatican are daily becoming closer, for no disclaimers on the part of the Vatican official organ can lessen the importance of the visit paid by Signor Cremonesi, accompanied by the chief of his Cabinet, to Cardinal Pompili.

Signor Cremonesi was elected Mayor of Rome last year, and when the Roman municipality was recently dissolved by the Government, he was made Royal Commissioner for the capital. Cardinal Pompili is the vicar-general of the Pope, in the latter's capacity of Bishop of Rome. Thus the two men represent, one the civil and the other the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Rome.

Times have, indeed, changed since Crispi, in 1887, dismissed Duke Leopold of Tuscany, then Mayor of Rome, because he had congratulated Pope Leo XIII. upon his jubilee. Now Signor Cremonesi, who is a Royal Commissioner, not elected by the Common Council but nominated by the Government, goes with its obvious approval to pay his respects to the papal representative, immediately after having made his official calls upon the King and the Premier.

Only One Incident of Many

Nor is this an isolated incident, for it comes after Signor Mussolini's previous overtures to the Vatican, the restoration of the crucifix in schools, the resumption of religious teaching, the expulsion of all Fascist who are Freemasons; while, on the part of the Vatican, there have been the Pope's initial act of blessing the people for the first time since 1846 from the balcony of St. Peter's; the presence by air of the Pope's nephew, the Dean of the Sacred College, at the Fiume wedding at which the Premier was also present, and the speech of the new Archbishop of Messina.

Roman Catholics in Spain may regard the Pope as a prisoner, but the Italian Government considers him ally. Indifferent as Signor Mussolini has declared himself to be to "the votes of majorities," much as he relies, as he said in a recent speech at the Ministry of Finance, upon force, still he cannot regard without satisfaction the abatement of hostility toward him of the Roman Catholic Popular Party, which is 107 strong in the Chamber, and has a powerful organization in the country. Not many months ago the Fascisti and the Populars were at one another's throats; now they are upon one another's necks. Bombs have given place to bouquets, and Don Sturzo has publicly blessed the work of Signor Mussolini.

Policy of Recent Governments

It is announced that, during King George's forthcoming visit to the Italian capital, Signor Mussolini, like Edward VII in 1903, will, like the Pope. The precedents since the Reformation are naturally not numerous, for no King of England

had visited Rome since Canute in 1027 until Edward VII's arrival. But the present Prince of Wales called upon Benedict XV in 1918 and Pius XI is more favorable to England than was his predecessor. Of recent years the number of legations to the Holy See has much increased, although that of Greece has been discontinued.

Signor Mussolini, in this policy of reconciliation with the Vatican, is only following in the footsteps of his predecessors since 1904, although he has made more stir about the matter than they. Signor Giolitti was the first to see that the Roman Catholic vote was worth having, and was willing to make concessions to obtain it. Of the premiers since 1904, one alone, Baron Sonnino, was hostile to the Vatican; several such as Signor Orlando were extremely friendly. Then came the advent of a small Roman Catholic party, which never exceeded 24, then of the present large Popular Party in 1919. The annexation of the new provinces accelerated the movement, for the Trentino is solidly Roman Catholic, and the Upper Adige likewise. Besides, as Socialism has been, at any rate momentarily, crushed by Fascism, the Populars are the only powerful party except the Fascisti, for the Liberals are disorganized and disunited. No one in 1920 would perhaps have anticipated this state of things; but so it is. It is apt to be forgotten, especially by non-Italian Roman Catholics, that, on its political side, the papacy is, and has been since the Avignon captivity, exclusively an Italian institution, run by Italians on Italian lines and by Italian methods.

Since 1523 every Pope has been an Italian; the Cardinal Secretary of State and about half of the Sacred College are always Italians. Thus, on its political side, the Vatican has naturally and inevitably racial Italian affinities. This racial sympathy it is, which, despite 1870, makes it easy for the Vatican and the Quirinal to understand one another. This it is which gives them common interests in Palestine and the East generally.

REFERENDUM ON TAX SOUGHT IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore., April 9 (Special Correspondence).—Demand for a referendum vote on the state income tax law enacted by the last Legislature is growing in this State. Already two organizations have campaigns well under way, with representatives in all parts of the State obtaining signatures to petitions. The Oregon Just Tax League already has more than 5000 names on its papers. The Oregon Income Tax Referendum League also is meeting with success.

Another measure enacted by the last Legislature against which the referendum is to be invoked if a sufficient number of signatures can be obtained to the referendum petitions, is the law prohibiting the use of milk in the manufacture of butter substitutes. In this case the referendum measure is being promoted by manufacturers of oleomargarine.

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REAL COMPETITION IS DUE IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Least One Club Is Expected to Give the Champions a Hard Battle

At the outset of the National League season of 1923, which opens tomorrow, the forty-eighth in the history of the organization, it is conceded generally that New York has an excellent chance of repeating its success of 1921 and 1922, but that, on the other hand, one club, or possibly two or three, will give the Giants one of the hardest fights experienced in many years. It is with this expectation that the fans of Cincinnati, as well as those of Pittsburgh and Chicago, hail the opening day tomorrow.

A race in doubt until the final month may always provide an upset, and followers of the Reds, in particular, are confident that their team has just that balance of power that will count in disposing of the world's champions in the final lap of this year's baseball Marathon.

Like his less fortunate rivals, Manager J. J. McGraw has not been content to start afresh with the same lineup with which he finished in 1922. Two newcomers to the Giant fold have been tendered an impressive welcome in the south, and in the metropolitan sport pages the names of John Bentley and James O'Connell are perhaps as well known as any others among the new army of recruit players in either major league. Bentley is a versatile star, and was the man most sought after in the international League up to the time New York was able to arrange the deal with Baltimore. To be rated as a pitcher and first baseman, and A-1 at either position, is a qualification that has appeared very strongly to the Giants' manager, since the team can admittedly stand more box strength, and a good all-around first baseman is never out of place. O'Connell has been considered the finest outfielder on the Pacific coast for the past couple of seasons, San Francisco having sold his services a year ago to the Athletics. Bentley and O'Connell are expected to be permanent assignments in the box, where he appears to be most needed. If the Giants can slip over a couple of additions to their pitching staff as they did during last season, it may be O'Connell's value, on the other hand, is still negligible, and the champions' outfield problem still is evident.

Now that E. J. Roush, the stellar center fielder of the Reds, is again within the fold, P. J. Moran's charges present a more formidable relation. It was claimed out at Redland Field that with or without Roush, Cincinnati would present a better front than any of the other western clubs. And, since the strength of the challengers in the National League seems centered last year, a doubt in the new regular, will be given a permanent assignment in the box, where he appears to be most needed. If the Giants can slip over a couple of additions to their pitching staff as they did during last season, it may be O'Connell's value, on the other hand, is still negligible, and the champions' outfield problem still is evident.

So much misplaced faith has been pinned in Pittsburgh for a number of seasons that fans outside that city now generally refuse to concede it a leading place. Yet the fact cannot be overlooked that Pittsburgh is as formidable, on paper, as in seasons past. In other words, man for man it appears to be a distance the field, with the exception of the champion Giants. There has been that "something" lacking, though, in the efforts of various managers to place Pittsburgh at the top rung. It may be a lack of co-ordination, or of team play when it is most needed, but whatever the reason, Pittsburgh for more than a dozen years has not possessed the driving power necessary to carry it through to a pennant victory. Naturally, its supporters are hoping that this season will tell a different tale.

Chicago is the third of the western contenders that seem justified in expecting at least a first-division berth. A number of new faces were seen at the North Side park last year, and several of the newcomers have fitted very nicely into Manager William Killefer's scheme. This team, composed mainly of second-year major leaguers and of veterans in new roles, such as M. J. Krug, has had a whole season working together and as a consequence should display a fast brand of ball. A great deal will depend on whether G. C. Alexander is able to work in his usual splendid form in the pitchers' box.

In view of the fact that the St. Louis Cardinals were the team that last season gave the Giants their most consistent battle, it may seem strange not to include them in the list of 1923 first division probabilities. Here is the case of a team that went along strongly with a pennant in sight, but crumpled, for no apparent reason, when its pennant hopes were forgone. It is unreasonable to expect too much of a club that allowed second place, and then third, to slip from its grasp at the very end of a season, when it has been picked by many to sail into the lead and stay there. The Cardinals may come back, and in their efforts will undoubtedly have the well-wishes of many outside of the Mound City, but they will have to show more persistency, as Rogers Hornsby, great as he is, cannot do the work of a whole club.

For the others in the race in name at least, it seems at this end of the season to be a great uncertainty as

to whether Boston, Brooklyn or Philadelphia will finish in sixth place. All three have been strengthened somewhat, the Braves by a new and popular ownership, a star collegian shortstop, a veteran first baseman, and a recruit outfielder; the Superbas by the addition of three pitchers and promising second baseman; and the Phils by a new manager (the veteran infielder Arthur Fletcher), a first baseman, and a shortstop.

Yale Leads Eastern Colleges for Honors

Elis Enjoy Good Intercollegiate Indoor Sport Season

NEW YORK, April 16 (By The Associated Press)—Yale University captured the bulk of honors in eastern intercollegiate indoor sports during the season which closed last week with the fencing championship. At the same time, an unusual array of all-round talent, the Blue captured team championships in basketball and swimming, finished second in water polo and third in wrestling. Harvard University led the way in hockey and captured one fencing title; United States Military Academy won two fencing titles and the United States Naval Academy retained its supremacy in gymnastics.

Other team champions were: University of Pennsylvania, in track and field; Cornell University, wrestling, and Princeton University, water polo. Yale opened the season with a basketball victory, the Blue displaying surprising strength and upsetting the favorites, Princeton and Cornell, who tied for second place. Columbia University was fourth, Dartmouth College, another pre-season favorite, fifth, and Pennsylvania last.

The star Eli swimming team easily won first place in the league race, showing a clean slate of eight victories. Princeton finished second but gained additional aquatic honors by winning the water-polo title. Leo Giebel of Rutgers College, won the chief individual honors in the swimming championship meet. Cornell's matmen took the wrestling title after a close contest with Pennsylvania State College and Yale University, which finished second and third.

IOWA BREAKS EVEN WITH WASHINGTON

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16 (Special)—The baseball teams of Iowa State College and Washington University divided their doubleheader here Saturday, Iowa State capturing the first game, 4 to 3, and Washington winning the second, 4 to 2. The games opened the Missouri Valley Conference season of the two teams. They were seven-inning games by agreement.

C. F. Levy '25 allowed Ames only two hits in the first game, but he passed seven men. Both hits were made in the first inning, when Ames jumped into the lead by scoring three runs. Two passes, two errors, and timely singles by E. M. Jacobson '24 and E. W. Runkle '23 accounted for the scoring. Washington came back on the second inning and scored a pair of runs on three hits and an error. The Red and Green batters were held scoreless by C. R. Durland '23, Ames pitcher, for the next three innings, but tied the score in the sixth when J. E. Gragg '25 took a base on balls and scored on a double by J. T. Branch '25.

Ames scored the winning run in the seventh inning without making a hit. R. H. Wolff '24 and Joseph Green '25 were passed. Wolff attempted to steal third base, and when catcher Gragg threw wild to catch him, scored the winning run. The score by innings: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Ames.....0 0 0 0 0 1—4 2 2
Washington.....0 2 0 0 0 0—2 3 1
Batteries—Durland and Whittaker; Levy and Gragg. Umpire—Ray Cahill. Time—1h. 40m.

W. J. Bremer '23, Washington's left-handed pitching star, was largely responsible for Washington's victory in the second game. He also held Ames to two hits in seven innings, and with the score tied in the seventh and a man on second base, he hit a home run in the eighth to win the game. The Red and Green had scored a run in each of the first two innings on two hits, a fielder's choice, an error, and a stolen base. Ames scored once in the fourth when Jacobson was safe after Gragg missed his third strike and advanced to second on a single by E. L. Bierbaum '23. He scored when the next two batters were passed. Ames tied the score in the sixth when E. M. Meneough '24 also was safe after striking out. An error and a fielder's choice on Runkle's roller, allowed him to score. The score by innings: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....1 1 0 0 0 2—4 6 4
Ames.....0 0 1 0 1 0—3 2 1
Batteries—Bremer and Gragg; Clatter and Whittaker. Umpire—Ray Cahill. Time—1h. 15m.

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BRITISH FACE A HARD SEASON

Powerful United States Amateur and Professional Golf Invasion to Take Place Soon

LONDON, April 15 (By The Associated Press)—British golfers probably face their most strenuous season, meeting the Americans for both amateur and professional honors.

The powerful American team, due here at the end of April to meet Great Britain in the international match for the Walker Cup, will be welcomed by the Oxford-Cambridge University Golfing Society.

The first week-end will probably be spent at Rye, where the Americans will play a match with former Oxford-Cambridge golfers who will later compete in the cup contest. This group includes C. J. H. Tolley, C. V. L. Homan and E. W. Holderness, amateur champion.

It is hoped that the Americans will participate in the succeeding event, the St. George's Challenge Cup match on the Sandwick links. This is considered the chief scoring event of British amateur golf.

British commentators point out that there is a strong possibility this event will go to the Americans, who, they say, specialize in score play.

After this meet the United States visitors are expected to go to Deal for the championship match. Previous to their final endeavor they will watch the annual struggle between England and Scotland, which is expected to determine the players who will oppose the Americans in the Walker Cup match.

During the coming week at Purley Downs the qualifying round for the southern section, £1000 professional competition will be played. All the big professional players will compete. The finals, to be played a month later at the championship match, are expected to give a line on the world's open championship at Troon in June.

Little has been seen of Abe Mitchell since his return from America, but George Duncan, his traveling companion, is playing well. The other two expected to uphold the honor of Great Britain in the championship.

CHICAGO, April 15 (By The Associated Press)—R. A. Gardner, captain of the team of American amateur golfers, who will invade Great Britain next month to defend the Walker Cup and contest the British amateur golf title, departed for New York today. Charles Evans Jr., a member of the team, and Mike Gardner, twice amateur champion of the United States, will join Gardner in New York before the team sails Tuesday.

S. D. Herron, another Chicago member of the team, who won the American title three years ago, is now in his old home city, Pittsburgh. He will go from there to New York to embark for England. G. V. Rotan of Texas is on his way west, and the other two western team members, H. R. Johnston of St. Paul, O. J. Wright of Los Angeles, and Dr. O. P. Willing of Portland, Ore., will soon be on the eastern seaboard.

There are 11 men in the American contingent, but three of them will serve as substitutes, as only eight players will compete for the Walker Cup. The four eastern players are Francis Outimet of Boston, Max Marston of Philadelphia, Oswald Kirby of New York, and J. W. Sweetser of Yale, national title holder, who only recently received an offer from his university to join the invaders.

Which three players will act as substitutes may not be determined until the golfers reach Great Britain and show their prowess.

Jock Hutchison, professional at the Glen View Club, who won the British open title two years ago and finished in third place, two strokes behind the winner, W. C. Hagen, last year, today finally announced that he would be unable to go to Europe this year to renew his attempt to recover the title. Hutchison, who was in a ball match at Westchester-Biltmore, with Eugene Sarazen against Hagen and J. M. Barnes, formerly national open champion, on April 28-29.

CANADA LOSES ARMSTRONG

WINNIPEG, Man., April 16 (Special)—Lawrence Armstrong, Manitoba's champion sprinter, entrained for Chicago yesterday afternoon, where he will hereafter make his home. Armstrong won fame last year when he equaled the world's record for 50 yards, and at the same time set up a new Canadian mark. He won the Manitoba 100-yard championship, where he defeated Cyril Coaffee in the provincial meet. However, he ran second to Coaffee in the Canadian meet at the time Coaffee equaled the world's record at Calgary. Armstrong was only inches behind Coaffee when the latter created his great record. Coaffee left for Chicago several months ago, where he is running under the colors of the Illinois Athletic Club. Armstrong said before leaving that he expected to join his old team mate and perform for the same club.

SYRACUSE HELD TO TIE

NEW YORK, April 16—The Syracuse team of Syracuse University and President A. C. played a 1-to-1 tie on the Crescent field, at Day Ridge, Saturday. The collegians played an excellent game and displayed unexpected strength in holding the local team to a tie.

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English League Race Acutely Interesting

Liverpool Seems Likely to Repeat Last Season's Triumph

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 16—Now that the end of the season is in sight, the race for the premier honors in the first and second divisions of the English Association Football League becomes acutely interesting. At present the Liverpool team seems likely to repeat last season's triumph by heading the final standing in the upper section. It went to the head of affairs in the second week of September, and has retained that position ever since. In doing so it has accomplished a really creditable task for Sunderland, Huddersfield Town, Manchester City, Aston Villa and Everton, which today follow in the order named, have made great efforts to overhaul the champions. Sunderland men, who have occupied second place since they first acquired it in November, can claim a total of 62 points—three less than Liverpool and three more than Huddersfield—but as only three or four matches remain to be played, it is unlikely that the present leaders will be displaced. At the other end of the standing there is a question of relegation to be considered. Stoke and Oldham Athletic appear the most likely sides to descend to division two next season, although Chelsea and Notts County are unpleasantly close to the foot of the table. Notts Forest and Stoke rose to the first division only this season.

The situation in the lower section is particularly interesting. Here West Ham United, which opposes the Bolton Wanderers in the cup final at Wembley, April 28, is only two points behind the leader, Notts County, and has two matches in hand. This makes "Hammers" ambition of winning both the cup and promotion in the same season seem quite attainable.

They, like the third and fourth teams, Leicester City and Manchester United, respectively, have 47 points against Notts' 49, and hold second place on the list by virtue of their goal average.

Next in order are the Blackpool and Fulham teams. Turning to the other end of the standing one finds Wolves—hampden Wanderers certain to be relegated and either Clapton Orient or Stockport County apparently destined to accompany them.

LONDON, April 16—Results of British association football games played today follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE

First Division—Aston 1, Preston North End 1; Blackpool 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Blackburn Rovers 2, Middlesbrough 0; Bolton Wanderers 1, Crystal Palace 1; South Shields 1, Cardiff City 1; Sheffield United 0, Huddersfield Town 1; Liverpool 3, Manchester City 0; Nottingham Forest 2, Stoke 1; Newcastle United 0; West Bromwich Albion 0, Barnsley 0; Port Vale 1; Rotherham 5, Bury 1; Bradford City 0; Lincoln City 0, Grimsby 0; Gillingham 2, Shildon 1; Derby County 1, Stockport County 2; Fulham 0, West Ham United 1; Hull City 0, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0; Leicester City 0, Manchester United 0; The Wednesday 3, Coventry City 0; Southampton 2, Clapton Orient 0.

Second Division—Aberdeen 1, Albion Rovers 2; Alloa 1, Morton 1; Dundee 3, Forth Wanderers 1; Third Lanark 0; Raith Rovers 1, Partick Thistle 0.

KANSAS TRACK TEAM DEFEATS OKLAHOMA

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 16 (Special)—The University of Kansas track team won the annual dual meet from that of the University of Oklahoma on Stadium Field here Saturday afternoon by a score of 104 to 21.

The Kansas team took the lead in the scoring at the first by winning three firsts and three seconds in the 100 and 220-yard dashes and in the 120-yard high hurdles. With the exception of the 220-yard low hurdles, the visiting team did not register a first, Kansas taking the firsts in the other 14 events. D. O. Vogle '24 won this event for Oklahoma.

In the 880-yard run, the pole vault, the shot-put and the broad jump the home team shut out Oklahoma completely, as it did in the dashes and hurdles mentioned. Oklahoma took seconds in the 440-yard run, the one-mile run, the two-mile run, the javelin and the discus throw.

Due to the weather and the wind in no event did either team approach a record. The first time the one-mile relay, which was won by three striders by the Kansas quartet in 3m. 31.3-10s.

E. C. Norton '25, winner of the all-around championship at the Illinois games, started for the Kansas team, claiming 20½ points of the 9½%.

For the Oklahoma team H. Bailey '25 starred, taking seconds in the one-mile and two-mile events for six points.

T. W. Poor '25, of the Kansas team made 6ft. 1¾in. in the high jump.

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RICHARDS HOLDS TWO MORE TITLES

Captures the North and South Singles and Doubles

PINEHURST, N. C., April 16—With two more tennis titles to his credit, Vincent Richards appears to be well on his way to many championships this summer.

Richards now holds three national titles, the outdoor doubles, with W. T. Tilden 3d as a partner, and the indoor singles and the indoor doubles, with F. T. Hunter as his partner in the latter. To these he added two of the leading m'nor championship titles here Saturday by winning the North and South singles and, with S. H. Voshell, taking the doubles. In the mixed doubles, with Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., as his partner, he was unsuccessful.

Richards did not win the North and South singles without a struggle. After winning the first set, 6-5, he dropped the second with the score reversed. The third he took at 6-4 after Voshell had made the score 4-5. Richards and Voshell dropped the second set of their five-match with Josiah Wright and R. B. Bidwell in the doubles, and then won the third, after going to deuce, at 7-5. They finished the match with the fourth set at 6-3.

Miss Helen Gillesdeau won the women's singles by defeating M. E. W. Raymond of New York, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5. Miss Gillesdeau, paired with Miss Marian Chapman of Nyack, also helped win the women's doubles from Mrs. Theodore Sohat of Brooklyn and Miss Ceres Baker of East Orange. The score was 6-5, 6-3, 6-2, and Miss Gillesdeau and Bidwell won the mixed doubles from Miss Baker and Richards at 6-2, 6-2.

Vincent Richards, Yorkers, defeated S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4. WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round—M. E. W. Raymond, Mamaronock, defeated Mrs. E. W. Raymond, New York, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5. WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round—Miss Helen Gillesdeau, Mamaronock, and Miss Marian Chapman, Nyack, defeated Mrs. Theodore Sohat, Brooklyn, and Miss Ceres Baker, East Orange, N. J., 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round—Vincent Richards, Yorkers, and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Josiah Wright and R. B. Bidwell, Stamford, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round—Miss Helen Gillesdeau and R. B. Bidwell defeated Mrs. E. W. Raymond and S. H. Voshell, Final Round—Miss Helen Gillesdeau and R. B. Bidwell defeated Miss Ceres Baker and Vincent Richards, 6-3, 6-2.

OKLAHOMA IS AGAIN VICTOR OVER KANSAS

NORMAN, Okla., April 16 (Special)—University of Oklahoma nine won the two-game Missouri Valley Conference series with the Kansas State Agricultural College by winning, 8 to 3, here Saturday. This was Oklahoma's fifth victory in the conference, compared to one loss. The Sooners will not play at home again until May 11 and 12, when the Washington University nine invades Oklahoma. This invasion will be the first time in the history of athletic relations between the two schools that Washington has sent a baseball team to Oklahoma.

The game Saturday was marked by the hard hitting of the Sooners and stellar pitching of G. F. Johnson '24. Johnson allowed five hits, one in the second inning and two each in the third and ninth. At no other time during the game were the visitors able to reach first base, except in these three innings. Capt. M. L. McLaughlin '24 of the Sooners featured in the fifth inning with a home run with two men on base. Oklahoma made four doubles, one triple, and four singles other than the home run of Pitcher Paul Vohs '23 of Kansas State, who also was unsteady throughout the game. The score by innings: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Oklahoma.....12 14 6 6 7 8 9 R H E
Kansas.....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3 5 0
Batteries—Johnson and Groom; Vohs and Davidson. Umpire—J. M. Sweeney.

SOMERSETSHIRE WINS TITLE

LONDON, April 16—By defeating Leicestershire at Bridgewater, Saturday, 8 points to 6, Somersetshire's Rugby football team won for the first time the English county championship title, held last year by Gloucestershire. The match, wherein several prominent international players figured, attracted a great amount of interest. It was a vigorous encounter wherein the foundation for victory was laid by the superiority of the winners' forwards.

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CALIFORNIA HOLDS A FIELD DAY AT STANFORD'S EXPENSE

Varsity Wins Tennis, Baseball and Wrestling Contests, While Freshmen Take Track and Baseball

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., April 16—University of California athletes held a field day on the Leland Stanford Junior University campus Saturday, taking home with them evidence of victories over the Cardinal representatives in annual contests in baseball, tennis and wrestling.

The supremacy of the Bears was shown first in the annual tennis matches, in which the best from both institutions participated. The Californians won three out of five matches. They took two of the three single matches and one of the two double events.

W. J. Bates, California, one of the stellar college racket performers in the United States, was the individual star of the day in both the singles and doubles. Bates defeated N. J. Deback of San Francisco in a five match affair in the first set, which Bates took, 6-4. Bates recovered himself and won the second handily at 6-0.

In the doubles, Bates paired with Gerald Stratford, defeated the two Cardinals, Stanford's F. T. Meritt and Chicago's R. H. Hinkley, captain of the team, from Hollywood, in fast matches. Although the play moved right along the Californians were never seriously threatened here. In taking this competition, the Bears' tennis men repeated last year's performance when at Berkeley they beat the Stanford players by the same score. The players from both teams will meet again during the year in the state title matches, which were won by Stanford racketeers last season. The summary:

SINGLES—First Round—W. J. Bates, California, defeated N. J. Deback, Stanford, 6-4, 6-3. Second Round—Bates, California, defeated R. H. Hinkley, Stanford, 6-4, 6-2. Third Round—Bates, California, defeated W. T. Meritt, Stanford, defeated Weinstein, California, 6-2, 6-1.

DOUBLES—First Round—W. J. Bates and Gerald Stratford, California, defeated F. T. Meritt and R. H. Hinkley, Stanford, 6-3, 6-2. Second Round—Bates and Stratford, California, defeated David Conrad and B. A. Coombe, 6-2, 6-1.

The University of California baseball team defeated the Stanford nine in the afternoon in the closest and hardest game ever played by teams of the two institutions. While the Cardinals never led the Bears, the score was tied at the end of the ninth inning, three extra innings being necessary to decide the game, and incidentally the annual series.

E. B. Kelley, Bear pitcher, deserves the credit for the victory, and the story of the game can be told by a recital of the two innings. Both teams made one run in the eleventh and the score stood 8 to 8. In the first half of the twelfth inning, first at bat, drove a long fly to center field and was caught out. B. A. King, shortstop, bunted and beat the ball to first. Capt. W. for the Bears was out on a fly to shortstop. L. A. Thompson went to bat, and on the first pitched ball King stole second. Then Thompson singled to center field and King raced home for the winning score.

Stanford was retired scoreless in its half of the inning. D. L. Fuller was hit by Kelley's first pitched ball. R. D. Patterson hit a liner to Kelley, who dropped the ball, but recovered it, and threw to second, forcing Fuller and T. H. Bill, second baseman, completely a double play at first, beating Patterson by a scant margin. Capt. C. E. Peavy was out on a fly, and the game was over.

By taking today's game the Bears won the thirty-second annual contest between the two universities. The score by innings: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
California.....22 20 10 0 0 0 1—2 18 6
Stanford.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3 7 5
Batteries—Kelley and Thompson; Sol...

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WRITE PLAINLY

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Pianists, Orchestras, Guilds—
a Week of Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 15
MRS. RUTH ST. DENIS and Ted Shawn, the dancers, returned here with their company on the evening of April 9, appearing at the Town Hall and presenting about the same sort of program that I have seen before and with the same general charm and finish. Mrs. St. Denis remains the preeminent artist of the organization, giving portrayals and characterizations that are here alone. Another performer, Miss Martha Graham, discloses not a few original traits and gives a study of an important rôle or two that can be called forth and persuasive. Mr. Shawn proves an admirable associate to Mrs. St. Denis in numerous duets, showing himself a master of the technique of the dance and a judicious, imaginative director of the ballet.

The half dozen young women and the two young men who take the minor parts in the pantomimes and dances impress me as doing well as far as they go, though they do not strike me as going much further than the others. For my part, I should not object to seeing more individuality in their work; and I cannot believe they will ever get anywhere unless they make some ventures in interpretation of their own. Even in figures and postures, which serve merely to decorate a scene, I should imagine there might be a chance now and then for initiative.

Mr. Ludlark's Recital

Before next season I hope Mrs. St. Denis and Mr. Shawn will revise their music, with a view especially to finding something genuinely oriental to go with the eastern dances. When Mrs. St. Denis describes one of her numbers as having a Hindu, say, or a Chinese source, she is undoubtedly correct; but I could wish that she and her little orchestra plays were as authentic as her steps, poses and gestures.

On the same evening that I saw the dancing in the Town Hall, I heard Pavel Ludlark, the bass, sing in Zoltan Hall, with Mme. Meta Schumann playing his accompaniments. Mr. Ludlark formerly took leading parts in the Boston Opera Company. He sang impressively then and he sings even more so now, having a voice and much variety of expression. An interesting exploit on this occasion was a presentation of a group of songs by Witold Wiatr, among them "Miniver Cheery," text of Edwin Arlington Robinson. The composer was at the piano in these pieces.

Gabrilowitsch and Bachaus

Two pianists with whose playing I am more or less familiar, Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Wilhelm Bachaus, I have just heard again—the one in Zoltan Hall on the afternoon of April 14, and the other at the Town Hall this afternoon. What especially interested me in each case was the audience. If I surmise correctly, the criticism of the future will concern itself more than it does at present with the people who listen, and will seek explanation and description of the musician's talents there rather than in technical analysis of his performance. Values will be judged, that is to say, more from the hearing than the doing; it is doubtful if anything new could be made out of Mr. Gabrilowitsch's interpretations of Chopin or of Mr. Bachaus's of Seeling, Smetana and Pich-Mangialilli. But I think much might be found in how Zoltan Hall listeners took their pianist and how Town Hall listeners took theirs.

The Boston Symphony

And speaking of that I have been constantly meeting persons of fine musical judgment of late who have expressed the opinion that the leading orchestra of the United States is the Boston Symphony. Usually I am asked if I do not think so too, and I am requested to give my explanation of the case. Well, then, I will say that the home audiences of the Boston Symphony Orchestra hear good playing because they know how to hear no other; and that if their orchestra plays to their approval, that is all I want to know about it. Audiences here have been tolerating guest conductors, reorganizations and what not, until they have no orchestral standards or policies left. And yet when I so roughly generalize on the situation, I am aware of uncommon things happening every little while. I do not deny that the Philharmonic Orchestra, William Mengesbier conductor, gave an excellent presentation of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with the assistance of a solo vocal quartet and the chorus of the Schola Cantorum on the evening of April 12 in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Mengesbier, I fancy, trained his orchestra to break away from their usual style of playing the old work. For the effect of much of the performance was experimental. But for that matter the effect of the music itself is experimental. That, I am half inclined to think, is what keeps it fresh through the decades more than the quality of the material of which it is made.

Mr. Saminsky's Plans

One day in the Public Library, which is a sort of Corn and Cotton Exchange

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for musicians, writers and other such folk, I met Lazare Saminsky, the composer. Mr. Saminsky is one of the six seceders from the International Composers' Guild who form the nucleus of the League of Composers. He told me that he is to give two orchestral concerts in Paris early in June, presenting works by Bloch, Pizetti, Jacobini and Taylor and one of his own scores—perhaps his second symphony. He named as his probable soloists Mmes. d'Alvarez, Teschner Tas, de Vesovi and Delaunoy.

In the past week the International Composers' Guild has issued its prospectus for 1923-24, naming Messrs. Varèse, Casella, Ruggles and Salzedo as the members of its technical board. This organization, I am told, was set going after the American Music Guild. Further, I am told that the two guilds are not in competition with each other, but in close association. The American Music Guild counts in its membership the following composers: Miss Bauer and Messrs. Morris, Kramer, Taylor, Hartman, Gruenberg, Jacobini, Haubiel, Clifton and Stessel.

The Worcester Festival

The Worcester County Musical Association announces in its prospectus that the Varsity Fair scene from Kelley's "Pilgrim's Progress" is one of the numbers to be presented at its festival at Worcester, Mass., May 9 to 11, with Arthur J. Bassett, the president of the association, conducting. The time of the festival, I understand, upon the advice of Nelson P. Coffin, the former conductor. Coffin was an example of a musician who made the most of such opportunities as the American public grants to a native and who won much gratifying recognition. He had more talent, to my way of thinking, than any half dozen opera conductors in the United States at present that could be named. But that did not give him the chance he ought to have had to learn orchestral routine and he remained, perforce, what he began, I know not precisely how long ago, in Keene, N. H., a chorus director. But among chorus directors he was to me, an American listener, one of the best.

Philadelphia Orchestra
Plays "Faust Symphony"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Philadelphia Orchestra program this week consisted of but two numbers—the overture-fantasy "Roméo et Juliette" of Tchaikowsky, and the "Faust Symphony" of Liszt. Mr. Stokowski notably excels in his readings of the foremost of the Russian masters, and he brought out the ecstasies and poignancies of the supreme love story in a way that gave a second life in music to the imperishable lines of Shakespeare.

The "Faust Symphony" used a chorus of 50 male voices, and Arthur Hackett as tenor soloist, for the concluding lines that describe the heavenly tration of the eternal feminine. Mahler used the same lines in reaching a plane still more exalted, at the transcendent climax of his Eighth Symphony. For all the sure, deft manual cunning and mental agility of the composer in the application of his pigments in the tone-colors that portray Faust, Gretchen and Mephisto successively—the restlessness, the innocence, the mordant cynicism in sharp-etched contrast—one somehow is increasingly aware of the pinch-back showing through the surface-luster. Liszt's tenor soloist does not wear well under "the corrosive tooth of time." The applause of the audience sounded dutiful—it was not that instant, outpouring reaction that greets the music that finds and thrills the core of the listener's being. As Matthew Arnold observed in a different stage between "the eloquent, 'twas well, but 'twas not true."

In the vocal epilogue, the 50 chorists remained seated—a sad mistake. Jeritza may sing Tosca with her face close to the floor, but 50 estimable business men cannot well sing a hymn of passion and rapture in four seated ranks, facing one another, the width of the stage between. They strained like Chanticleer saluting the rising sun, but the trumpets blowing themselves purple in the face were too much for them, to the point at moments of entire inaudibility. Arthur Hackett, as tenor soloist, was called upon to sing one line seven times, and the next line six times. It was a thankless task to leap at the high notes and hurl them forth without any warming preparation, and his voice, fresh and clear as it was, showed signs of fracture under the strain.

The instrumentalists and their leader did full justice to the ingenuity and the emotional variety of the score. One who afortime gave much study to the entire text of Goethe's "Faust" could not avoid the consciousness the gulf between the poet's intellectuality and



Cervantes Bower in the Seville Exhibition Grounds

The Wall Tiles Contain Scenes From "Don Quixote." Visitors May Take Cervantes' Works From the Bookcase

the composer's sentimentality. The symphony has neither the close-wrought cerebral texture of the poem nor the romantic picturesqueness of Gounod's opera, which Ernest Newman describes most unjustly as a "blend of the pantomime, the novel, and the Christmas card." The opera will always mean a great deal more to the world than this symphony.

F. L. W.

Committee on Education of the
American Institute of Architects

Art is necessary in the liberal education of every student. This is the basis upon which the work of the Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects has been done, according to William Emerson, Professor of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the committee. Professor Emerson reviewed the work of the committee, for the past four years, before the College Art Association of America recently in the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge.

The main undertaking of the committee, according to Professor Emerson, has been to better the teaching in the architectural schools and to find out the needs of the student of architecture. The schools in the American South and the West are inferior in equipment to those in the East mainly because they are not so rich in the actual examples. In their attempt to work out a system of standards the committee has co-operated with the Associated Schools of Architecture.

Between the two a system of minimum standards has already been decided upon. The Committee and the Associated Collegiate Schools of Architecture decided that a broad educational study was necessary for the student of architecture, but on investigation it was found that no art courses or even lectures on art were included in the curriculum of the colleges represented in the Associated Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Since 1919 the two organizations have been at work preparing a book for use in colleges that may be employed either as a textbook, or as a basis for a course of lectures on the fine arts.

The book has just been finished and has been called, "The Significance of the Fine Arts." There are 10 chapters in the book, the first four being devoted to the four great periods of architecture, the remaining six dealing respectively with painting, sculpture, landscape architecture, town planning, industrial decorative art and music. Each chapter has been written by a different writer and by those who are at the top of their professions. One of the most significant features of the book is that it is not written in a technical or involved style, but in a simple clear language that may be easily understood by the layman. The great need for the book has been shown already by its amazing sale.

The building up of this book has been the first definite step of the two organizations. The next step, according to Professor Emerson, and one which has already been started, will be the attempt to make a primary knowledge of art part of the requirements for entrance into colleges. In Professor Emerson's opinion, every student, no matter what his field of study, should have some knowledge of the fine arts. A considerable proportion of those coming to college to prepare for architectural pursuits are unacquainted with the fine arts even in their most elementary form.

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THE Seville international exhibition grounds and buildings, to the extent to which they have been completed for some years past, have by this time settled into a definite feature of the city, and for Spaniards and many visitors there will be no novelty about them when the time for the official opening comes. They occupy a very large area in that most attractive part of the city which adjoins the famous Delicias Gardens. A wide space has been beautifully laid out with gardens, lakes and fountains, and this is called the Plaza de España. All the resources of Spanish art and ingenuity have been brought to bear upon its adornment, and the historic notes of Spain, especially in the matter of art and literature, are struck continually.

For example, in one place there is a charming flowered bower, in which are seats made of Sevillian tiles, and each of the tiles at the back represents a different scene from Cervantes'

"Don Quixote," while adjacent to a tiled construction, surmounted by a figure of Quixote, which serves as bookcase, and it contains several copies of the work which anyone is free to take out and peruse, the obligations of honor and good will being considered sufficient to guarantee the safe return. This is but a detail of many that are equally interesting.

As to the buildings, they have not been erected with ideas of their being only of temporary service. They are built massively of stone, and with fine architectural style, and are meant to be a great and permanent feature of the establishment of Seville. The chief of them already finished are the royal pavilion, the long and beautiful building devoted to the arts, and another to industries. The art building, superb in all its appointments and certainly the first modern building in Spain devoted to its subject, has been in commission for some seasons past, and two or three Seville art exhibitions have already been held in it.

Architecture

Architecture and the Cinema

BY PAUL PHIPPS, F.R.I.B.A.
IT HAS been said that the architecture of a country reflects the taste of the people as much as the skill of its architects. If there be any truth in this, whatever molds and fashions this popular taste must be of the first importance. Of all the factors that tend to do so at the present time, none is more potent for good or evil than the cinema. From an artistic point of view this influence has not usually been very helpful. But the greater part of the tawdriness and vulgarity that disfigures so much of that shown upon the screen is due to the amazing rapidity with which the technical side of the industry has been developed. Things have been too easy, the triumphs of photography and lighting have come too quickly; too many subjects and scenes are at hand for those who can see, in inherent consideration to be given to the question of whether they are being rightly treated, or even whether they are suitable for taking at all.

Recently, however, there has been shown a film which is most encouraging in what it actually achieves in setting and scenery, and still more in the promise that it gives of possibilities in the future. This is Douglas Fairbanks' "Robin Hood." In the scenes in Nottingham Castle the designer strikes a new note. He has not only realized the vast opportunities for imaginative and dramatic effect that the camera can give—others have had a notion of this—but he has seen that he can only make full use of them by approaching his work from the architectural point of view, and here he is among the pioneers.

Architecture is a long and rather alarming word, but after all, it only means the art and science of building, and this art is as necessary and applicable to the building of stage scenery as the building of anything

else. A sense of scale, of unity and order, simplicity and breadth of treatment, a right contrast of voids and masses are characteristic of all good building, and Nottingham Castle shows that these are as vital on the screen as elsewhere.

On the other hand, the mere accurate reproduction of details, photographs of actual buildings, scenes and costumes do not, of themselves, count for anything. An exact representation of Nottingham Castle would probably be very dull. The film version—archaologically incorrect in a hundred ways—is absolutely right for the story and gives just the atmosphere required, so true it is that the latter kills while the spirit gives life. Of all the scenes in the movie, the Great Hall of the Castle is the most effective, and lends to the action which takes place in it a distinction that the rest of the production lacks.

The vitalizing gift is the power to discover and use the dramatic quality that, for those who can see, is inherent in all building, and for this the training and eye of the architect are needed. The possibilities of vast distances and tremendous vistas are by no means fully explored in "Robin Hood," and some of the designer's most ambitious effects do not always come off, but even so, enough has been done to show how beautiful, as well as dramatically valuable, for tragedy, comedy or even farce, such scenery rightly employed may be.

It is clear, then, that in the drama of the screen, as of the stage, the architect has a very definite part to play and one which up to now has rarely been adequately filled. Until proper use is made of his services one of the greatest elements of drama will be largely neglected.

CHICAGO

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TRIUMPHANT VIRTUES IN
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COMEDY HIT
WITH O. P. HEGGIE

HENRY FORD SAYS:
"For All of Us" is the best
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IN "FOR ALL OF US"
STUDEBAKER—NOW

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Good seats for seats Monday to Friday at
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ROBERT McLAUGHLIN Presents
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With BOOTH TARKINGTON
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With a Notable Company, including
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A New American Comedy
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By Vincent Lawrence

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THEATRE, West 42d St. Eves. 8:30
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GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS
In the New American Song and Dance Show

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From Moscow—Paris—London—2nd Year
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REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Anne Nichols' "Abie's Irish Rose"

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HARRY LEON WILSON's story dramatized by
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John Murray Anderson's New
Musical Comedy
with Lew Fields and Edna Livingston, Clifton
Webb, Chas. Judels, Lulu McCune

JACK JILL

A Return to Fundamentals
Seen in Art by M. Desvallieres

AN EFFORT to express fundamental things is the most significant note in French art, in the opinion of Georges Desvallieres. M. Desvallieres is the French member of the jury of the twenty-second international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. He was in Boston Friday and Saturday to visit Mrs. John L. Gardner's collection, and the Boston and Cambridge museums and libraries, accompanied by Homer St. Gaudens, director of Fine Arts at the Carnegie Institute. In the course of a talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. Desvallieres spoke, in effect, as follows:

Cubism has definitely settled into place as an epoch in the evolution of art, the reaction that was needed to stir up artists who had settled into the complacency of decadent impressionism. Impressionism in its turn was a great awakener, with its restoration of emotion to painting in a period that carried the story-telling picture to a point of photographic literalism. With the emphasis upon emotion, however, came neglect of intellectual elements, and this neglect brought about a revival of the fundamental element of significant form. This element is to be seen in its primitive purity in the paintings of the Spanish classic master, El Greco.

When Cubism was at its height, before the World War began, it was lowered in good repute by the excesses of many of its practitioners. They said that since the fundamental element of design is significant form, let us distort the forms and thereby call attention to them. Again, since forms that are so presented as to be emphasized in a design indicate strong intellectual impulses, and cause intellectual reactions in the beholder, the painters given to excess in Cubism were inclined to present forms arbitrarily made, which had behind

them no clear intellectual concept and therefore could have only an effect of confusion upon the beholder. Then came the World War, and four years of suspension of art activities, a period of digestion that resulted in Cubism taking on historical value. The career of Luc-Albert Moret is an individual example of this evolution. Before the war he was groping to express by Cubist formulas intellectual impulses that they never made quite articulate. Moret made for himself a fine record in the war. After the armistice he began to paint new types of subjects, subjects profound in their connotation, though as simple as, for example, a soldier in a trench. Into this new work Moret brought all that was good in Cubism—significant form—and achieved pictures that must be regarded as the most modern expression of all that is permanently great in art.

John Singer Sargent is another example of evolution in the artist corresponding to evolution in art. After his many years of portrait work, when he achieved a world renown as painter of beautiful women—naïve, adroitly executed but mundane pictures—he tossed aside a career of assured ease to undertake the arduous and comparatively ill-paid task of decorating the Boston Public Library. He turned at the same time from shallow subjects to themes that influence mankind most deeply. One of his latest works, in the Widener Library, Cambridge, the left panel representing the soldier in the supreme moment of struggle on the battle field, M. Desvallieres regards as a profound expression of fundamental things. This picture is art in its best sense because it means much to the people, at the same time it means much to the dilettante.

The final test of art is that it shall be of service to all the people. Thus the French cathedrals are loved by expert and peasant alike. E. C. S.

Philadelphia Show by
Miniature Painters

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The miniature is a sensitive creation, and as such requires a nicety of setting which is seldom attained in a large exhibition hall. The Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, now exhibiting at the Art Alliance, have endeavored to localize their work by giving it the intimate background of small display cases. One may thus view six or ten miniatures as a unit, rather than be dazzled by a heterogeneous display on a crowded gallery wall.

In general, there seems to be a trend away from the stereotyped and stilted conception of miniature paintings toward naturalness of pose and execution. Children are children, as in the sensitive child studies by Margaret Foote Hawley, or the delightful interpretation of babyhood, "Anna Todd," by Anna Lynch, where one feels the delicate, quizzical, questioning wonder of a baby's glance.

The quaintness and austerity of days past are mirrored respectively in two portraits of old fashioned ladies by Harry L. Johnson, while "Miss B." by Mary M. B. also has a certain analysis and a feeling for the decorative. The Yosemite, in all its beauty of blue and green mist, is reduced to coarse proportions by Johanna M. Boerick. A colorful and sunny south, with old Negro types now fast passing into history, is analyzed by Lucy Stanton to produce a series of little studies which, in the fidelity to the life they

depict, demonstrate the historical value of an art devoted to the faithful interpretation of some definite phase of human life. Sally Cross, also, is following in Lucy Stanton's footsteps.

Portrait miniatures abound, and one finds many familiar names: Bertha Coolidge, May Austin Claus, Helen Winslow Durkee, Ellen W. Ahrens, Annie Hurlbut Jackson, Berta Carew, Elizabeth Washington, A. Margaret Archambault, Emily Drayton Taylor and a host of others.

The old time value of the miniature as the forerunner of the daguerreotype or photograph, has, of course, diminished with the advent of the expert photographer, but the beauty of miniatures by the Pennsylvania Society inclines one to believe that the miniature painters appreciate this inroad upon their art by modern photography, and are reaching out toward an artistic analysis of character which is beyond the power of an inanimate lens to duplicate. D. G.

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"With all her charm."

ETHEL BARRYMORE
Presented by Arthur Hopkins in All of Sutra's
"The Laughing Lady"

LONGACRE Theatre, West 49th St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
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ELSIE
A delightful
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A bounding
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—Quinn Martin, John Golden

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BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE LAST WARNING
WILLIAM COURTLEIGH
Seats 6 Weeks Ahead

Knickerbocker Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Good seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
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THE CLINGING VINE
With FRODY WOOD

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Mats. Wednesday and Saturday
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Musical Comedy
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OLIVER MOROSCO (Morosco Holding Co., Inc.)
LADY BUTTERFLY
Best Seats \$2.50 Nights & Sat. Mat.

BELMONT Theatre, 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
H. B. Warner in "You and I"
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

AMEMBASSOR 40th St. W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
TESSA KOSTA
the Season's Musical Gem
CAROLINE

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DAVID BELASCO SAW
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AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:
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dealing with the two most important subjects in the world.
Frank L. Scher
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:15
Evens. 8:30

FULTON Theatre, W. 40th St. Eves. 8:30
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SAM HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
"SECRETS"

"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."
—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor
SAM HARRIS Theatre, 42nd St. W. of 7th St. Eves. 8:30
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ICEBOUNDS
NEW PLAY
Should enjoy a long run at the Harris.
—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor

FRAZEE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"As a conventional farce it will hold its own with the most successful ones that have been seen in New York in recent years."—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor

"The Covered Wagon"
A Paramount Picture
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze
CRITERION Theatre, Broadway at 23rd St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"VIBRANT WITH YOUTHFUL POSTAGE."
—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor

JANE COWL "JULIET"
HENRY MILLER'S
Nights and Sat. Mat. 2:15
Eves. 8:30
Popular 5c to \$2.50

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
International Comedy Session

"So This Is London!"
The Play of a Thousand Laughs
Engagement Limited to 2 Weeks

EQUITY 48TH ST. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
MAURICE SWARTZ in
with
Ernest Glendinning—By Leonard Andreyev

ASTOR Broadway and 46th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed

NEW YORK CURB MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended April 14, 1923

[illegible]

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended April 14, 1923

[illegible]

WESTERN UNION'S
QUARTER BETTER
THAN THAT OF 1922

The Western Union Telegraph Company in the first quarter of 1923, with the month of March estimated, earned after bond interest, \$3,767,568, equal to \$3.77 a share on the \$99,817,000 of stock. This compares with a net income in the similar three months of 1922 of \$2,012,883, or \$2 a share on the stock.

The income account for two quarters compares (estimating the month of March, 1923):

	1923	1922
Gross revenue, incl divs and interest.....	\$27,689,846	\$24,114,955
Joint: Repairs and maintenance for deprec	4,461,984	4,239,522
Interest on bonds and		
rent of leased lines		
and taxes.....	13,748,245	17,225,887
Interest.....	23,245,645	21,585,859
Balance.....	4,944,281	2,598,996
Net income on bond debt	5,767,518	5,076,718
and interest.....	8,767,618	2,012,883

DOLLAR ISSUES IN DEMAND ON LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 16.—Dollar descriptions were in demand on the stock exchange here today, with Canadian Pacific the feature. Argentine railroads were quiet. The general industrial market was irregular. Rio Tinto was 89½, Hudson Bay 7¼. The general market for oil was irregular. Home rails were firm. French loans hesitated on sluggish Paris markets. Kafirs were checked on the carry-over adjustments.

Oils were strong in spots. Royal Dutch was 34, Shell Transport 4½ and Mexican Eagle 115-16. Rubber issues were quiet, with prices well maintained.

In the main markets were irregular and leaderless because of the forthcoming fortnightly settlements.

SELLING SOON CAUSES DECLINE IN WHEAT TODAY

CHICAGO, April 16—The wheat today opened with July delivery at a new high price record for the season, but active selling soon brought about a decline.

The opening which ranged from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ higher, with May $\$1.26\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$1.27$ and July $\$1.24\frac{1}{4}$ to $\$1.24\frac{1}{2}$, was followed by a setback all around to well below Saturday's finish.

After opening unchanged to $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ higher, May $\$1\text{ to }81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, corn underwent a general sag.

Oats opened at $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ decline to a like advance, May $46\text{ to }46\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Later all months showed something of a loss.

Provisions lacked support.

WHEAT SEEDING UNDER WAY
WINNIPEG, April 16—Wheat seeding is under way in southern Alberta's

cost \$1,350,000. The equipment will be used largely for the transportation of steel between the Gary Mills and the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel Company. Delivery is expected in July or August.

HUDSON MOTOR ACTIVE
The Hudson Motor Car Company is
operating on the largest production
schedule and returning the greatest vol-
ume of profit in its history, turning out
100 cars daily, or 10,000 a month, and
earning more than \$1,000,000 a month.

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4½% Cou
Maturing
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2000 Milre & Lux	75.102½	102½	102½
1000 Pac G & B	5s 90	90	90
1000 Paraffine	7½s.106¼	106	106¼+
1000 Pac Tel ref	5s 89¼	89¼	89¼+

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S ORDERS
 SCHENECTADY April 16, 1901

received by the General Electric Company for the three months ended March 31, 1923, totaled \$80,010,045, as compared with \$51,335,800 for the corresponding quarter in 1922, an increase of 55 per cent, according to a statement made public today by President Gertrude Swope.

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leads the country in value of 922, exceeding Iowa, next in value 36%. That in value of

LOAN JOINT STOCK LAND
 restricts its loans to the black
 of Texas and Southern Okla-
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 of six billion dollars, nearly
 of the total farm wealth of the
 es.

DIVIDENDS

The Acme Coal Mining Company declared a dividend of 20 cents a share, payable June 5 to holders of new stock.

ly, of record May 28.
Postum Cereal Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 14 per cent on the common and preferred stock preferred, both payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 20.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1.10 per cent on the common and preferred stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 30.
The Davol Mills has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent and an extra cash dividend of 10 per cent. The dividends are to be made payable on May 1 to holders of record April 12, and to be provided for by the sale of Liberty Bonds acquired during the war. The quarterly dividend is made payable on July 1 to holders of record June 25.

BOSTON EDISON'S EARNINGS

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston in the first two months of 1923 earned a gross income

ASSOCIATE GAS & ELECTRIC
The Associated Gas & Electric Company reports for February a net income of \$81,864 compared with \$28,596 in February, 1932, and for the year ended Feb. 28 net income of \$341,708 equal to \$11.04 on the preferred stock compared with \$234,486 or \$7.88 on the preferred stock in 1932.

is under way in southern Russia. The acreage will be larger than last year. Farmers hold 100,000,000 bushels of old grain, but high prices are bringing out huge shipments.

Acts as
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4½% Coupon Bonds

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Prices to yield about 4.20%

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...and, in excess of six billion dollars, nearly one-twelfth of the total farm wealth of the United States.

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UNPRECEDENTED PRODUCTION IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Many Individual Output Records Shattered—Wage Increase May Mean Price Advance

NEW YORK, April 16 (Special Correspondence).—Topping all events in the steel industry during the week past was the advance in wages which brought common labor rates from 36 to 40 cents an hour. Some of the independent steel companies in the Youngstown district first made the advance; then the Steel Corporation took action at the first of the week, and by the end of the week practically every steel maker in the country had granted the advance.

Common labor wages will now be \$4 a day for a 10-hour day, compared with the peak rates of \$5.06 made on Feb. 1, 1930, and with \$2 a day prevailing in 1915.

The immediate effect will be the advancing of steel-making costs about \$1.75 a ton, and steel makers claim that selling prices will be raised as steel mills do not feel bound to absorb the advance, especially following two years of depression in the industry.

Labor Shortage Marked

Though wage revision had been rumored for the last few months, it was believed of late that it would not be announced until Judge Gary's return from his foreign cruise. However, the start of an exodus of workers from the steel mills to building construction and other outdoor pursuits preceded the granting of the increase, which goes into effect today.

Many business authorities take alarm at the steel wage advance. They point out that all other lines of industry will demand a revision upward, that prices of all commodities will soar, buyers abstain from the market and depression set in.

Though the labor shortage is a time-worn topic, it is being recognized more and more each day. One large independent steel mill at Pittsburgh has enough orders on its books to justify operating both day and night. However, it can get enough men to work merely one shift. Moreover, the rolling mills are shut down from Friday until Tuesday, while the rollers turn to such incidental work as straightening, shearing and punching—work that is usually done by separate gangs. This situation is typical. Pig iron salesmen who canvas New England report that the many foundries are labor-lacked, not so keenly as at present, this applying to the skilled workers, such as molders, as well as the less experienced.

Unprecedented Production

More March statistics were made public during the week, all showing the unprecedented production. The steel ingot output for the 30 companies which reported to the Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Institute amounted to 3,402,007 tons, as compared with 2,919,017 tons in February.

Total production is therefore estimated at 3,890,000 tons, compared with approximately 3,540,000 tons in October, 1932, the previous record. March production was at an indicated annual rate of 44,780,000 tons. It will be remembered that in the preceding week it had been announced that pig iron production was the greatest in history. Many individual production records are being shattered throughout the country. One southern steel maker broke 17 records in March; one Youngstown company surpassed at least five previous records in various departments.

Unfilled steel orders of the corporation gained 119,343 tons, which though favorable was not spectacular. It was only one-third the gain of the previous month and bears out the observation that steel buying has slackened somewhat and mills are now trying to get made and delivered the huge backlogs which they have accumulated on their books.

Buying has fallen off somewhat because of high prices and the much-deferred deliveries, and because most of the consumers covered heavily at lower price levels when they saw the drift of the market.

Coke Price Drops Off

The only actual price weakness has been in raw materials. Coke has sold as low as \$6.25 a ton, Connellsville, a decline of 75 cents a ton; iron and steel scrap are 50 cents to \$1 a ton lower. Pig iron is starting to ease off in some districts, particularly at Buffalo, where one maker has been booking orders under \$29 a ton furnace base, whereas the theoretical market price is \$30 a ton.

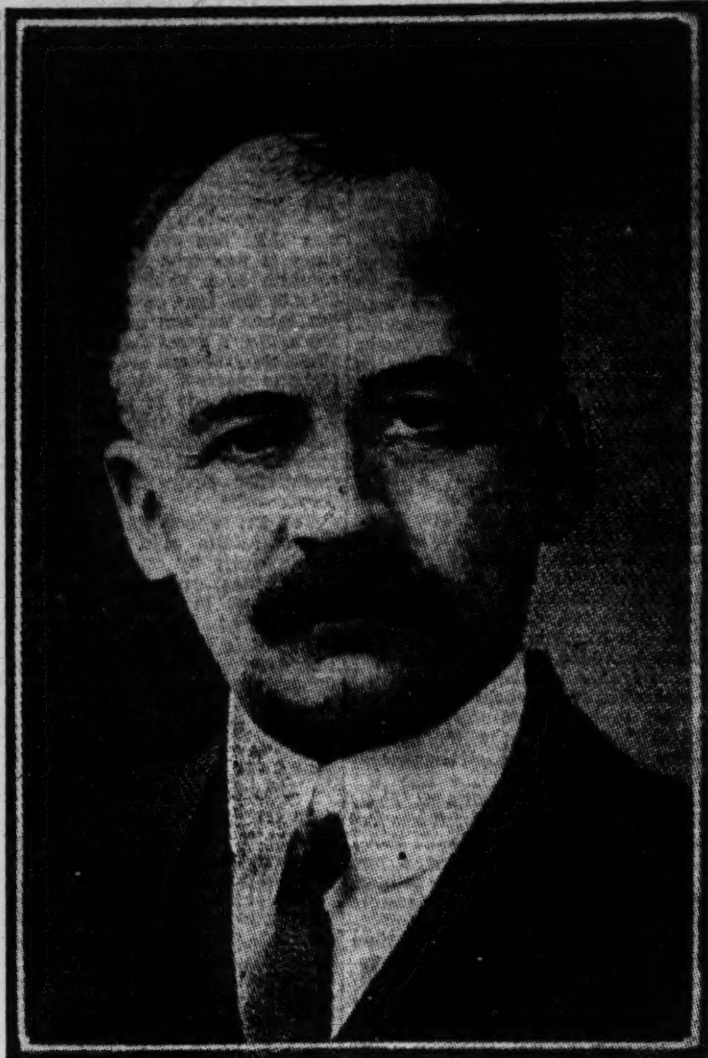
On the other hand, finished steel still climbs upward. A large consumer of tin plate signed a contract for second half delivery at \$6.50 a box, whereas the previous high price had been \$6. The chief makers of alloy steel in the Cleveland district have marked up prices 1/4 cent a pound. One maker of charcoal iron boiler tubes revised prices upward by \$12 a ton.

So far Americans have taken little foreign business as a direct result of the Ruhr occupancy. Most of this business goes to English makers. America's usual foreign customers, Japan, China and South America, have been fairly active buyers of late. A Japanese oil company recently purchased 25,000 boxes of tin plate; the South Manchurian Railway bought 8000 tons of American rails. Brazil is taking 160 miles of 50 to 65-pound rails.

The most interesting event in the

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FIRE
LIABILITY
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OF INSURANCE
AT LOWEST RATES
Business Established 1888



Alfred C. Flumerfelt

ALFRED C. FLUMERFELT of Victoria, B. C., one of western Canada's best-known financiers and capitalists, went west as a young man to carve his career. Today he is the head of enterprises varying from shingle manufacture to the handling of Government and municipal bonds, with directorships in the Canadian Bank of Commerce and other large concerns.

Mr. Flumerfelt is a native of Markham, Ont., and was educated at the public schools there. From 1875 to 1879 he was employed in a wholesale boot and shoe business in Cobourg, Ont. Then he moved as far west as Winnipeg and became associated with Ames Holden & Co. He went to British Columbia in 1886 as branch manager of this important concern and remained in that position for 14 years.

During this period he made his home in Victoria and, becoming interested in mining developments which were then proceeding rapidly in the west, soon found himself a leader in many industrial enterprises. He spent time, however, for active participation in public affairs and was president of the Victoria Board of Trade for 10 years.

He is a director in the British Columbia Packers' Association, acting for years as treasurer of the Protestant Orphans' Home. He held a similar office in the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and was treasurer of the McGill College. His interest in education caused him to give liberally to the endowment of a chair for civil engineering in connection with the Forestry Commission. He served as quartermaster with the rank of captain in the Canadian militia.

Mr. Flumerfelt's time now is devoted chiefly to the British-American Bond Corporation, of which he is chairman and which does an extensive bond and financial business in Victoria, Vancouver and other coast cities. He is also president of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company and the International Coal & Coke Company. His interests include the presidency of Weller Brothers, Ltd., of Victoria, a large furniture manufacturing concern, and of the Commercial & Financial Corporation.

He is a director in the British Columbia Packers' Association, the Miner Rubber Company, the Colwood Land Company, the Trusts & Guarantee Company, Ltd., and the Anglo-Canadian Corporation. He has important interests in eastern Canada also and is a director of Cassidy's, Ltd., Montreal. A few years ago he was elected a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, one of Canada's largest and most powerful financial institutions. For a short period Mr. Flumerfelt held the portfolio of finance in the British Columbia Government when the Conservative Party was in power.

non-ferrous metal markets was the announcement of the plan to release upon the market 17,600 tons of tin held in a pool by the governments of the Federated Malay States and the Netherlands. This tin was purchased in 1920 and 1921, when prices were dropping rapidly, in order to protect the tin producers from stringent financial embarrassment. The new plan is to start dumping this tin on the market at the rate of 830 tons monthly. For many months this government tin has been a bugaboo in the tin trade.

Bears have started rumors concerning the release of this metal to bring down prices. When the news came out last week prices receded, but not drastically. The market closing the week on a 1/4 cent a pound lower than the week before, or at 46 1/2 cents a pound.

Now that a definite plan has been formulated, market conditions should be more stable. Tin trading has been very tight and confined principally to traders.

Copper Price Recedes

Copper showed marked weakness and by the week's close some producers were selling at 17 cents a pound, delivered, which was a recession of 1/2 cent a pound from the peak reached on March 20. The demand has been unusually quiet both here and abroad. The big favorable feature was the heavy deliveries in March, totaling 220,000,000 pounds, the greatest in history, and reducing the surplus by 20,000,000.

Though some believe that henceforth production will exceed consumption the shortage of labor, particularly at this time of the year, will probably hold output in check. One of the three large producers says that his production will be reduced next month.

Stocks of slab zinc were reduced about 850 tons in March on top of a 6000-ton reduction in February. Reserve stocks are only 10,000 tons, or

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AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR IS DOING LARGER BUSINESS

The American Safety Razor Corporation in its balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1932, had current assets of \$1,840,000, more than eight times current liabilities of \$220,263. This leaves net quick assets of \$1,620,484, compared with \$1,191,942 Dec. 31, 1931.

Net was \$680,720, or 85 cents a share on the 800,000 shares of capital stock, compared with \$154,618, or 19 cents a share the previous year. This enabled the company to eliminate bank loans which were \$300,000 at the close of 1931, and reduce the real-estate mortgage from \$550,000 to \$450,000.

About \$430,000 of the earnings went to swell the working capital. Cash was increased to \$428,904 from \$167,120; inventories were down to \$346,158 from \$374,325, and receivables were \$570,685, making total quick assets \$1,840,747. Current liabilities were: \$48,963 accounts payable; \$50,000 mortgage interest payable; and \$131,300 reserve for taxes, making a total of \$230,263.

The 800,000 shares capital stock of \$25 par are carried in the balance sheet at \$10,800,000 as follows: 400,000 shares issued at \$18 a share, fully paid, \$7,200,000; 400,000 shares issued as fully paid for good will carried at \$3,600,000. The only other liability is a \$450,000 real estate mortgage.

The profit and loss surplus of \$1,511,663 does not include the company's proportion of the surplus of the Jay & Johnson Box Corporation and Lightfoot Schultz Company, totaling \$70,225, making a surplus of \$1,581,888. Good will, patents and trademarks are carried at \$7,463,000.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.	85	85
Arkwright Mills	120	125
Barnard Mfg. Co.	120	125
Bourne Mills	150	150
Charlton Mills	120	120
Cornell Mills	170	170
Davis Mills	105	110
David Mills	118	118
Fall River Electric Light Co.	133	135
Flint Mills	180	180
King Philip Mills	170	170
Laurel Lake Mills	100	100
Laurel Lake Mills	50	55
Lincoln Mills	103	103
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	120
Mechanics Mills	160	160
Merchants Mfg. Co.	130	130
Narragansett Mills	130	130
Osborn Mills	105	105
Parker Mills	50	55
Pilgrim Mills	102 1/2	102 1/2
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	275	280
Seacomet Mills	42 1/2	45
Shove Mills	98	98
Stafford Mills	110	110
Stevens Mfg. Co.	145	145
Tecumseh Mills	145	145
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	165	165
Wampanoag Mills	100	100
Westmore Mills	100	105

The principal revenue of Rhode Island and its subdivisions, including state and local taxes, aggregated \$34,061,010, or \$54.11 per capita in 1932, an increase of 22 1/2 per cent since 1931. Public indebtedness, less sinking fund assets, aggregated \$49,895,912, or \$80.45 per capita. The assessed valuation of all property subject to general property taxes was \$1,941,091,000, or \$185.30 per capita, compared with \$1,919,010,000, or \$180.7 per capita in 1931.

Public Utility Earnings
AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT
(Subsidiaries)

	1932	1931
Gross	\$2,788,056	\$2,544,113
Operating expenses	119,129,289	116,822,232
Taxes, etc.	11,224,280	8,143,284
Operating income	24,634,786	15,131,378
Equipment rents, etc.	614,280	1,410,849
Net operating income	25,249,066	16,542,227
Other income	4,104,465	5,035,238
Gross income	29,353,531	21,577,465
Interest, rents, etc.	13,125,917	12,880,671
Net income	16,227,614	8,696,794

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF BIG BANKER

Frank A. Vanderlip Says Prosperity Should Continue Despite European Situation

Copyright, 1933, by United Press
NEW YORK, April 16.—"Have we grown so used to prosperity that people do not recognize it when they see it? One is still asked the question if prosperity is here," says Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, in a statement to the United Press Association.

"Certainly prosperity is here. With the exception of the farmers, we are in a period of abounding prosperity. Labor is fully employed, although not so fully, but we may not still hope for some additional employment. Wages have advanced more rapidly than prices have risen.

"Labor on the whole is effective. The total volume of production bears a fair relation to the hours of labor and the capital employed. The banking situation is thoroughly sound. Money is not easy, but that is because there is a proper spirit of conservation and the banks are not using the federal reserve system in a way to bring about inflation. There is a sufficient supply of new capital so that enterprise is expanding.

"It is true that Europe is making little if any real progress in economic recovery. Nevertheless, our foreign trade is large enough at least so we could not greatly increase it, with our present labor supply and continue to meet domestic demands. I have felt for some time that we could have a large measure of prosperity, in spite of the bad situation in Europe.

"If we keep our heads, do not curtail productiveness, nor unfairly advance prices, I believe we can continue the prosperous situation for a good while to come."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL YEAR'S EARNINGS SHOW EXPANSION

The Illinois Central road for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows net profits of \$16,089,676, after taxes and charges, compared with \$9,700,794 in 1931. Figures compare:

	1932	1931
Operating revenues	\$154,860,287	\$141,127,065
Total operating rev.	154,860,287	141,127,065
Operating expenses	119,129,289	116,822,232
Taxes, etc.	11,224,280	8,143,284
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EDUCATIONAL

Interscholastic Debating Benefits Too Important to Be Lost, Says Coach

Leviston, Me.
Special Correspondence
IN THE tenth year of Bates interscholastic debating, with a record as founder of the work later emulated by both Bowdoin and the University of Maine, as a pioneer in the triangular form of debates, as well as in admitting women to the contests, it proves profitable to consider a survey of what has been accomplished, the weaknesses of this preparatory school activity and the prospect for the future.

To this end, Prof. A. Craig Baird, coach for the two teams which have represented Bates against Oxford Union in the first Anglo-American debates ever held, was asked relative to his experiences and conclusions he had reached.

"I am convinced," said he, "that interscholastic debating will be preserved. It must be, in my opinion. For in the last 10 years, in which I have had intimate contact with Maine preparatory schools in these debates, I am satisfied that the problems are being solved as they arise, and in such a way as to encourage those who have sponsored these debating activities. The benefits are too important to be lost.

The Judging Problem

"The most difficult problem is perhaps that of the judging system. If, in our league, judges have sometimes served who were prejudiced or too closely related to the speakers, it has been because those who selected them did not understand fully how to make the selection. Progress was made when our league agreed definitely on methods of selecting judges. Each school is now put on its honor to obtain the best type; and it is specified that these three critics shall not be, either directly or indirectly, connected with either school or its debaters; also that they shall not be residents of the community in which the debate is held. Their names, before invitations are issued to them, must be approved by the rival school authorities.

"Although I have referred to this as the most serious problem, I may add that it is little short of a marvel that so few complaints have been made regarding judges chosen. Only one case has come to the attention of the debating council since the organization of the league in 1913.

Honesty and Good Sportsmanship

"I would like to say that those who have been connected with the evolution of this state-wide debating league are decidedly optimistic concerning the honesty and good sportsmanship of school principals and teachers. In fact, let me give credit where it is honestly due. For this league would not have been a going concern only because the schools have co-operated to a remarkable degree and because they have kept faith with each other at every turn.

"Only a few weeks ago a certain school won a debate. The advantage was uncontested. But a few days later we received from the principal of the winning school a letter, quite unsolicited, which stated that as certain rules of the Bates League had been unwittingly violated by the home school, it was felt that the decision did not belong to them. This splendid sportsmanship meant that the rival school would become entitled to entering its team for the final contests on the Bates Campus. Such good spirit has been shown repeatedly; and it is this foundation which promises real stability for the organization.

Teams Should Have Coaches

"Another problem of great importance is that of coaching. One criticism has been that the coaching is perverted. I will admit that one high school admitted to me that 'Our high school coach wrote the speeches. Our business was to deliver them.' But I will say that in spite of such occasional contemptible practices, the teams need direction. It is really a question of team ethics; and the team ethics will be largely affected by the ethical ideas of the coach. Usually the regular teacher of the school is preferred for coaching. But I do not condemn the aid of the outside coach. Bates has sent out student helpers where this has been sought, whose work has been advisory rather than dictatorial. The aim is to draw out the students' own ideas and to encourage original and genuine debating. It should be impressed upon the students that while victory is desirable, the real motive for the contest is the 'game'; and it is a fine thing to be a good loser. The debate, we insist, should represent the real work of the school and the student should do most of the preparation himself. The advantage of the regular teacher as coach lies in his knowing his recruits; and he is always actuated by proper ideals. The temptation to the outside coach, making a comparatively brief visit, is to give 'first aid' treatment, quickly dismissing or revising the

ideas of the debaters and thus producing a debate 'made to order.'

"Our regulations require that 'all contestants are expected to prepare their own speeches with legitimate coaching. Legitimate coaching is interpreted to mean oral advice, suggestion, discussion and criticism.'

"To meet the criticism that these debates might develop insincerity, we have sought to provide that each debater shall debate only according to his convictions. However, as a matter of record, few of these immature pupils have such convictions on important questions, and with good conscience may debate on either side. In my 10 years' experience with scores of college debaters who have been graduated from these secondary schools we have little cause to believe that the present system will develop sophistry or insincerity.

"The growth of the league has been remarkable. For in 1913, when I had first come to Bates, it was my privilege to organize the first interscholastic debating team in Maine. Eight schools and academies competed, all in the neighborhood of this college. This year over 80 teams from 10 secondary schools from every corner of the State have competed in the preliminaries; and recently 26 teams representing 13 schools were gathered at Bates for the semifinals.

"It has been three years since we launched a state-wide league and accepted into membership qualified schools from all sections.

Triangular Superior to Dual

"It is eight years since the triangular system was started which has proved such a success and which has since been adopted by other Maine colleges. We believe this is superior to the dual system, since each school puts out two teams, one taking the affirmative of the question, which is debated by all, and the other the negative. It gives better opportunity for practice in rebuttal and for all-round preparation. The danger of an ill-balanced question is avoided; and each school has a team upholding what may be termed the 'easier side' as well as one supporting the more difficult. This method has the advantage of more confidence, for the dread of not knowing what the other side will say is absent, as that information has been supplied by the opponents at home. It minimizes the time taken out of regular work, for preparing debates, traveling and undergoing other inconveniences to decide the championship. More students are enabled to represent the institution and two squads means more debating.

"The success of the Bates League is all the more remarkable in view of the difficulties inevitable in a state as large and as thinly populated as Maine. Distances are farther than in Massachusetts. Moreover, March in Maine, when the preliminaries take place, is usually a snow-bound month, which makes traveling for teams and judges is difficult.

"Especially would I like to speak of the excellent work done by the smaller schools and academies, who have competed with big city schools. The former have often had so small a teaching staff that adequate debating was not permitted. They have been far removed from libraries containing such material as they need—and yet some of the best debating teams have come from such institutions, although apparently severely handicapped.

Girls Commended

"I also am glad to speak a word of commendation for the girls who in the last three years have been permitted to compete in these debates. They have shown efficiency in their work—in fact, an efficiency equal to that of the boys. They now represent over 25 per cent of the students making the teams in this league. I consider their participation in the debates a democratic feature of great value.

"Finally, I have been asked if the league develops many outstanding debaters. I must reply in the negative. Such debaters are born, not made, like the proverbial teacher. Last year there was not one outstanding debater in all the teams. But there was much excellent material and the grade of work done was excellent. But the most successful debaters are those possessing naturally quick minds, speedy in their operation, and who are naturally logical thinkers. There are many orators who are not debaters, who have no special ability for analytical, close reasoning. Then, too, a good debater must be persuasive as well as convincing, a certain emotional quality that appeals to the audience. To find all these in one individual—this is not easy, as we have found in our experience. But the league is good training in many ways and makes for a thinking citizenship."

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A. Craig Baird

A Leading Promoter of Interscholastic Debates and Professor of English and Rhetoric, Bates College, Maine

Adult Education in Germany

Extent of the Movement

This is the first of two articles on "Adult Education in Germany." The second will appear in the Educational Page in an early issue.

By SUSAN M. KINGSBURY
Professor of Social Economy, Bryn Mawr College

WHEN I went into Germany last spring I found that everything I had been told about the Germans was wrong. Four months' study up and down, across and back that great country convinced me that I, together with most of my fellow citizens, had had no comprehension of what had happened, what is happening, and is sure to happen in Central Europe.

I found that a revolution had swept that people. Not one but said that it was good for Germany that she had lost the war and cleared the country of militarism. Eight million adults (speaking through their trades union organization) are bitterly determined that war shall be cast out into utter darkness. Eight million citizens are determined that every man and woman in Germany shall have an opportunity for education as child or man. Eight million workers will cling to the eight-hour day as the one hope for securing an educated and sane proletariat, and what is perhaps most significant, tens of thousands of boys and girls through the "Youth Movement" (Jugend Bewegung) have banded themselves together with the determination never to participate in military efforts.

Revolution in Education

The Workers' Educational Association, the Tutorial Classes, Ruskin College, and the Labor College in England, the People's High Schools in Denmark, the People's Houses in Belgium, of all these we have heard much. But of adult education in Germany we have read little, we have known nothing. Yet as part of its revolutionary movement, every type of labor school has grown up in the last five years and hundreds of thousands of workers are attending evening classes, vacation schools, residence colleges, schools conducted by the trade unions, as at Tinz, near Gera in Thuringen; classes conducted by co-operation of the trade unions, the Socialist Party, and the city, as in Berlin; evening, afternoon and Sunday classes supported entirely by the city where the government is Socialist as in Leipzig, Cossel, and Dresden; residence schools main-

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NEXT TERM COMMENCES

4th May

tion, however, that we are here concerned. No adequate report can be given of the extent of this movement or of the attendance in the Volkshochschule because the numbers are changing so very rapidly from session to session and from month to month. In the winter of 1921 and '22, in the city of Leipzig, between 3000 and 4000 attended these classes, 70 per cent of whom were workers in industry, 20 per cent workers from shops and stores, and 10 per cent from various employments. Even in the summer 1100 students were enrolled in classes meeting at 5 or 7 p. m.

Workers in Thuringen

The State of Thuringen is a most interesting illustration not only of workers' education, but of a fully fledged Socialist government. There every type of school or class for adults and especially for workers in industry, is being conducted. In the city of Jena over 2200 attended the classes last winter, and the number rapidly increased during the winter session. In the summer 1600 to 1700 students attended these evening colleges. Of this number at least 50 per cent were from workers in industry. But there are 60 towns in the State of Thuringen, in which classes were conducted, with an attendance of over 22,000 students.

Thuringen also maintains a Dreisigacker one of the most interesting experiments in residence schools that I saw. Everywhere in Germany I had heard of Dr. Wetzel, who is at the head of this school. Thuringen is planning a series of residence schools in preparation for the Betriebsräte. The plan is that the works councils in the various factories shall choose a number of their younger men and the State will send these men to school for three months, unused barracks being converted into schools.

The management in Thuringen is worth consideration. Two professors from the University of Jena, two workers, one teacher from the Volkshochschule, one engineer and one woman is selected by an assembly of the hearers, held every two years in various towns of the state. Also the secretary, now Dr. Buckwald, with headquarters at Jena, was chosen at the last assembly. In the city of Leipzig, which is Socialist, as is also the State of Saxony, in which Leipzig is located, the Volkshochschule are supported by a state appropriation and by contributions from the trade unions. They are managed by the city board of education.

Labor College at Frankfurt

One other school should be given special mention, that is the Labor College at the University of Frankfurt. When the Diet of Prussia was being asked for appropriations for the University of Frankfurt, the Socialist block, which is the largest single political group in the Diet, though not in the majority, stood up and said: "We shall vote for this appropriation only provided the budget carries funds for a workers' college in connection with the university." Thus in the buildings of Frankfurt University are found the offices of administration and the class rooms in which are conducted courses for workers in industry. The original plan was for a two years' course, but up to this time one year only has been possible. Various trade unions throughout Germany send men and women, paying them whatever is necessary for their families.

While speaking of the question of management and support, of these various schools, I must report the spirit which I felt, and enthusiasm which I witnessed in the city of Leipzig last July during the session of the German Trades Union Congress. The chairman of the education committee, Herr Sassmann, had introduced a plan by which an annual tax of one mark be imposed upon every member of a trade union in Germany, for the support of workers' colleges similar to that at Frankfurt and that at Tinz, which is more elementary than the Frankfurt Academy. At the rate of exchange at that annual sum would have amounted to \$80,000, but really would have accomplished as much as \$300,000 in the United States. What has happened to this plan, with the rapid depreciation of the currency and the great demands which must now be made to support the German people, I do not know, but the spirit is there and I do not believe the plan will be forgotten.

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Music Taking a Larger Place

By OLIVE B. WILSON-DORRETT

AT THE present time the teaching of music in schools and colleges is receiving more serious attention than has ever been given to it since it was first placed in the curriculum as a subject of study. Not only is this true of the United States, but other nations as well are giving the matter a great deal of serious consideration. There are several reasons for this interest. One is the accepted fact that music is an avenue of expression that is the possession of all nations, regardless of the language of speech. The other may be termed the unsatisfied desire for more satisfactory results.

The latter condition was very apparent in the written statement sent out recently by one of our foremost universities, regarding entrance examinations in music. It is evident that there is not sufficient familiarity with music as a language to warrant the type of examination that they deem necessary. They claim that "the time given to music in the elementary and secondary schools might be put in musical fundamentals which precede harmony."

Interest by Actual Experience

In the past it seemed impossible to begin the subject at an early age because it was not known how to eliminate effort and establish enthusiasm in the process of learning the symbols of music notation; in consequence, methods were employed that did not give the child the developed ability to express himself freely, independently and intelligently. Imitation and mimicry with the primary children have failed to develop the capacity to the point of skill in hearing and using sound in connection with the varied symbols. We are and have been very eager to awaken a "permanent interest in the subject," but to accomplish this a knowledge of it must come through live actual experience, of a character to arouse deep interest during the early years.

Everyone knows the interest a child takes in the things that he is able to make, no matter how crude they are or how hard he works to accomplish the desired result. That he might be able to make his own music and enjoy the process is quite possible; the process, however, must be easy and from his viewpoint. The first time the writer gave a given quantity of number disks, representing the tonic chord of the scale, to a group of sixth grade children and asked them to make a music story, they complained that they did not know how. When shown how easy it was, they were alive with interest. They took possession of the blackboard, placed their stories in different keys, erased them and made new ones, singing, transposing, doing everything of their own initiative, and incidentally deriving genuine benefit musically, educationally, and socially.

A Reason Commonly Accepted

Let us examine another reason for the decision made by this college. It is one that is commonly accepted by people in general. "We feel that the same amount of intellectual effort does not go into learning to play the piano or to sing that goes into learning a subject like Latin, French or mathematics," and "that playing and singing as professional rather than cultural activities are out of place in examinations of this nature."

In examining the arguments that are being made by educators—for better schools and greater efficiency among teachers, the subject of music is given very little attention; it is not found in the list of necessities. In considering the need of the Nation for "well-disciplined thinkers" and the equipment that every citizen is entitled to, that he may be considered educated, the subject of music is again a minus quantity. The reason is obvious. Music has been looked upon chiefly as recreation and not a practical art, because imitation instead of intelligence has figured in the learning process. That it is one of the

best "sources of inspiration for a higher adjustment" of national life—that harmonious adjustment which is essential in the daily round of duties if we would answer the cry for true leadership and rightly foster the factors that are effective in the formulating of "sound character"—that it should and does demand more educationally of the student and will do more for him than any subject in the curriculum, we have not succeeded in proving to educators. Why? We have been teaching music for the sake of the subject rather than for the sake of benefiting mankind. Is not the following quotation a proof that the subject has been the first consideration?—"The remainder, those devoid of all musical taste, being relieved from the hurrying of lessons of no value to them."

A Daily Affair

One of our ablest educators, Clark W. Hetherington, has said: "The child learns, develops his powers and becomes adjusted to adult ways of living through his impulses to test and exercise his latent capacities, to investigate and experiment with his environment, to emulate and compete and to take delight in achievement. Any educational process that is not an organization of these impulses is not natural. In this process the child will acquire linguistic symbols naturally if they function in his natural active life. He has no interest in learning the masses of symbols as symbols, and the length of time it takes to master the symbols as a means of full communication or expression is too great. The child's imagination to bridge with a sustaining interest. It is difficult even for the adult. The sense of joyous educational experience or achievement must be a daily affair. For a daily life, the child must have a constant interest in the subject, but to accomplish this a knowledge of it must come through live actual experience, of a character to arouse deep interest during the early years."

Have we been teaching music in this way? Have we helped the child "master the mechanics of the written language of communication and music along with the development of his linguistic and musical powers?"

Need For Early Teaching

We need to think seriously of how to teach music to the masses that may fulfill its mission as a factor in equipping a child to become a "well disciplined thinker." The value of the voice as a means of expression, and the fact that the work must have its inception during the first years of the life of the child, will have to become widely recognized, if we are to reach a desirable development in musical expression and appreciation. Also, if the national need in music is to be met, and our musical capacities are to be an improvement over those of the past, musical instruction must become more educational and less imitative. Into the life of the child must come the things that help him to acquire definite and accurate musical perceptions. No otherwise can we "harness his musical tendencies" and eventually make of America a musical nation.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Modern Russian Paintings
in San Francisco Show

San Francisco, April 4. Special Correspondence. AN EXHIBITION of paintings, by contemporary Russian artists, has stirred much ambition and comment among the Pacific Coast artists and has sounded anew the ever international note in art since the moment of its opening in the San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts. The major theme is carried by Ivan Kalmykov, a painter developed in Russia during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Another strain is introduced in the very different work of the other two artists, who are of a later generation. These are Sergei Scherbakov and Nikolai Nedashkovsky, who command the opening rooms with their water color and oil paintings. Their work is markedly removed from the staid and romantic canvases of the older artist, Ivan Kalmykov, whose work covers the other five rooms devoted to this display.

This is the first American exhibition by Kalmykov who has recently arrived in San Francisco to join the numerous colony of Russian refugees who have chosen this spot to pursue their work. Ivan Kalmykov is a Cossack, a wanderer who loves the local color and feel of foreign lands. Since he left Moscow at the outbreak of the war he has painted and exhibited in Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin, Japan, Sumatra, Celebes, and Burma. He gave his first Moscow exhibition in 1888, later he exhibited in Vienna, Berlin, Karlsruhe, Paris, and Rome.

Ivan Kalmykov

In the present exhibition Kalmykov shows many small sketches as well. Each sketch is carried to its proper atmospheric completion, to express the local color and the illustrative fact. His larger canvases are more ambitious renderings of the same themes; the architecture and nature, native to each country. His enthusiasm for places is unbounded. He has a strong sense of one that expresses reason. He is master of tropical moonlight and weird lights on heated shore waters. Odd buildings and quaint countryside that depict the romance of a country are all brought to our delighted gaze in these canvases.

In many of his subjects the decorative sense is subordinate to the subject matter. This is overcome in the moonlight subjects such as "The Taj Mahal" which he treats with none of the overelaborate sentiment, one might fancy. Instead he shows this beautiful subject with such a simple glow of controlled tone that it remains in memory as one of the real serious efforts of the exhibition.

In many of his paintings are figures well placed in design and so authentic in costume as to appear of real value as historical record. His larger portraits are not his best forte although they are interesting from the racial study they afford.

While these paintings by Kalmykov are not entirely typical of the most recent Russian tendencies, they are pleasantly acceptable as a product of an artistic vision free from any limitations. An artist from another country might have almost the same response were he to visit the same places, and he might perhaps record his appreciation in much the same manner should he belong to the same school of romanticism and realism.

Scherbakov and Nedashkovsky. While the work of Kalmykov is enthusiastic and varied in subjects readily translated to the picture lover, the other two exhibitors present styles that contrast drastically and are scarcely to be understood at first. They offer a fresh vision of nature which bespeaks a new vision as well. They are exponents of the modern use of peculiar tonal effect combined with accented form in design. They strike a new note in Russian expression in painting that interests the art lovers in the United States from many viewpoints other than the artistic.

Both Scherbakov and Nedashkovsky were born in Russia in 1894; both belong to the Russian Art Society, "Bodiale" (Thistle). Nedashkovsky being one of its founders. They have spent the last four years in Japan, where their works were bought by the private gallery of Prince Utanisan and a number of Scherbakov's pictures were purchased by the Japanese Imperial Family. Indeed, Scherbakov's Aquarelles are in so many instances reminiscent of Japanese woodblocks that they are bound to interest the ever progressive art-loving Japanese. (They tell us of the great fascination the Japanese find in all the modern art tendencies, so much so that important French exhibitions visit Japan before coming to America.) These men represent the younger generation bearing tidings of their ancient kinship with the early Byzantine tradition felt through the past periods of Russian art and decoration.

Sergei Scherbakov contributes a room of water colors, small pictures, tenderly detailed and laborious in organization. They are all of outdoor motive and all handled in a manner at first incomprehensible. He has devised a peculiar formula for rendering nature in calligraphic design. The atmospheric chimeras of the futurist is lacking, yet the structure and overlying masses are so carefully worked over that there seems to be an unfulfilled and growth in the masses, as they mingle in color, that is not unlike the futurist principle. His trees, rocks, clouds, waves and shore lines are all resolved into intricate design and brilliant color, that almost moves in mass.

Another adventurer in the realm of chromatic landscape is Nikolai Nedashkovsky. His medium is oil and his canvases relate to the new school, wherein the actual landscape is expressed in pure color and significant form that tell of its eternal verities rather than its passing mood. His brush is brave and his results show an understanding that is yet formative but progressive and typical of his generation. It is not too assuming to hope that these younger men will achieve their value in the American art life, just as their contemporaries Anisfeld and Yalovlev have as representative modern Russian artists.

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Above—"Maidens of the Forest," From Painting by Jonas Lie
Below—Mr. Lie on a Winter Painting Outing

A Jonas Lie Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 13. PAINTINGS by Jonas Lie, current at the Ainslie Galleries, proclaim the fact that the world about us is far finer than we have averagely any conception of, that there are just as many new aspects of beauty to be revealed as they are minds to search. There is a world of splendid forms and color harmonies vigorously and enthusiastically set forth in these landscapes that is most decidedly worth investigating. Mountains and rocky shores by the sea, snowy hills and the wide stretching countryside, these themes come naturally to a Norwegian, as Mr. Lie is by birth, although he came to the United States as a youth and took up his studies at the art schools in New York City. The surging life of the new world gave him a proper stimulus and has impelled a long series of canvases during the past 20 years which have marked him with increasing surety as one of the leading American landscapists of today.

Mr. Lie made a 10-strike when he painted the Panama Canal scene, also a bit of artistic history. It required a big man to record the manifold aspects of that mighty undertaking, and in no way did a slight task. Although there are no canvases of that epoch in the present exhibition, Mr. Lie's decorative powers find ample scope in the winter scenes and contrasting summer idylls that have occupied him of late. While he is naturalistic and faithful to a degree in recording the various effects of light and shade and natural beauty,

yet he is primarily the poet who searches deeper to uncover the latent voices of the seasons, the clarion note of the wind snapping the snow-wrapped twigs of the birches, the merry defiance of the stream that refuses to yield to winter's icy embraces, the reticence of gray days, the sunniness of summer in garden and thicket, the call of the sea and the hills. As he himself puts it, "I do not attempt voluntarily to symbolize nature, but in portraying nature to impart to my work a suggestion of that which is within, and that which is beyond."

His "Frosty Morning" is brilliant with the glittering sunlight on snow and birches, as is also that most decorative canvas entitled "Maidens of the Forest," birches again at close range casting their shadows over the snow in intricate patterning. Mr. Lie goes out for these winter scenes in true Scandinavian style, skiing to the point of vantage and setting up his easel in the oft-times deep snow. But these vigorous methods bring vigorous results, and there is always an atmosphere of authenticity in his work that is most refreshing. The color is bold and strong, but never forced out of the bounds of possibility; the distant hills are often of a blue or purple tone that

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nature is hard put to in achieving, but the lyric key and spirit of the painting sustain these passages as would some noble figure a wrap of Tyrian dye. For gay antithesis the painter has added some flower studies to this group of snowy Adirondack scenes; particularly noticeable is a riotous rendition of a bed of zinnias in a flood of sunlight. R.F.

National Gallery of Canada
MONTREAL, April 12 (Special Correspondence).—Eight pictures at present in the galleries of the Art Association of Montreal have been purchased by the trustees of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa. Those whose work has been purchased are Maurice Cullen, R. C. A., Berthe Des Clayes, Hall Ross, Perrigard, Paul Caron, Mary Grant, St. George Burgoyne, of Montreal, and Mrs. C. H. Eastlake (M. A. Bell), of London, England.

The picture by Maurice Cullen, "A

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March Evening," is a typical northern scene, and is in the painter's best style. Under a darkened sky a river sweeps fast between ice-lined shores. In the background are spruces and birches, which fringe the base of a rocky hill. The picture by Berthe Des Clayes, "In Blue Rocks Harbor, N. S.," depicts a schooner and a boat in a quiet haven with sheds on the shore. The reflections of the craft play a colorful part in the composition. "Lalange," a painting of a girl in a quaint dress of cream and silver, against a gray background, is the selected picture by Hall Ross, Perrigard. "Old Shops, Notre Dame Street, Montreal," a watercolor, is the chosen example of Paul Caron's art bought by the trustees. Mr. Caron has seized on a picturesque "bit," and has treated it in a free washy manner. The impression of sunlight is well conveyed. "Blue Rocks Harbor, N. S.," by Miss Mary Grant, shows fish houses on a spit of land under a sky flecked with clouds. It is vigorously painted, and is good in color. Trees with their stems crusted with snow, dark against a golden sky, is the theme of "Late Afternoon," a watercolor by St. George Burgoyne. Mrs. C. H. Eastlake's two chosen canvases are "Snowy Morning" and "Blue and Gold," and both have been much admired here.

New Developments
in the Culture of
Modern Germany

Mannheim, Feb. 6

Special Correspondence

IN THE years following the November revolution of 1918 a subtle change has gradually come over German art galleries and picture shows. Permanent galleries as well as occasional shows are slowly but surely developing on a line which leads to eclecticism. Everywhere collections have been rearranged, old favorites have been discarded. Some have been sold and others relegated to the storerooms. On the other hand, works of art formerly regarded as uninteresting or old-fashioned have now been given a prominent position. Some of them had to be unearthed from basements and lumber rooms. New beauty has been discovered in them and many a forgotten name has acquired posthumous fame.

The Karlsruhe gallery, for instance, which used to be regarded as an institute of indifferent quality has suddenly remembered its most valuable possessions; the paintings of Matthias Gruenewald, the master of the Isenheim Altar.

Since the rearrangement of the

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gallery these paintings have become the center of the collection and it is difficult to understand how they could ever have been overlooked. In the same way the Dresden Gallery has rediscovered the German painters of the early nineteenth century, especially amiable Ludwig Richter's delightful landscapes which are so truly German.

At the same time a change is taking place with regard to the geographical center of art life in Germany. Till late in the nineteenth century Munich was the undisputed hub of German art. Later on Berlin took the lead. Then Munich "Glasplast" and the "Berliner Grosse Kunstausstellung," which for many years represented academic art in Germany excellent in quantity rather than in quality. They were truly characteristic of nineteenth century Germany. Nowadays, chiefly through the influence of the Berlin "Secession," artistic culture is becoming more and more decentralized, and especially in the west of Germany the younger generation's feeling and interest for art is becoming intense.

Everywhere in the west of Germany young art may be seen trying its wings. At Crefeld, Hagen, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Mannheim and Wiesbaden new exhibitions have been opened, old ones rearranged or remodeled. At Crefeld a society called Neue Kunst arranges interesting picture shows. At Hagen where Professor Osthaus, the founder and till recently director of the Folkwang Museum, had created an art life of a peculiar type, the traditions of which are being kept up by a group of young artists and their friends. At Düsseldorf a society of painters and sculptors called Das Junge Rheinland propagates new art by arranging interesting little exhibitions which are trying to uphold a high standard. At Hanover a show of new Russian art, arranged by the Van Garvens Gallery created quite a sensation and had a very stimulating effect on German artists.

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The Summer Flight

ONCE more the season has come round when students are preparing for the annual pilgrimage to summer schools, and when the artists, who hesitate to desert the big towns and art patrons in the winter, are arranging for their summer flight to some pleasant artist colony at home or abroad—the Delaware Valley for one man, Pont-Aven for a second, while for many Provincetown has become the rival of Capri or Marken of old the favorites. A fashion is set in these matters as in all others. I am told that Martigues, not long since the beloved haunt, is now deserted, no easels seen in the groves of the Gâcherel, no ardent idlers with show of sketch books sauntering on the shores of the Etang de Berre at sunset. Even Broadway in English Worcester, rumor says, has lost its charm for the painter and the illustrator.

Change in fashion does not necessarily mean progress. It is at least a question whether the student is strengthened in his work by the extra care now taken of him. All the comforts of a first-class hotel, the enthusiasm exalts, are to be had at one summer school which he holds up as a model. But what of the student who cannot afford the prices of a first-class hotel even in the summer edition? Must he depend upon the winning of money prizes for his training, or else risk the opposite extreme of discomfort that would come of starving in the face of such luxury, of playing the part of the poor man at the gate?

Something is to be said of the old-fashioned idea that struggle is a healthy stimulus to the young aspiring artist, forcing him not only to work but to get a living out of it. The need to make a living seldom stands in the way of study. He can do both if he has the right stuff in him. In his struggle he may take over kindly to the shiftless Vie de Bohème as we know it from Murger. No harm will come of it if he does, provided he chooses the right moment to shake the dust of Bohemia from off his feet. Many great artists have begun their career in that joyous land. On the other hand, the income to pay for the comforts of a first-class hotel and all they represent has kept many, who promised to become masters, from doing anything save dipping into discipline and degenerating into dilettante.

There is no laying down the law in these matters. One man flourishes on another man's poison. One man shrinks from the herd, another seeks it. If the too luxurious quarters may tempt the student in his hill, when the too popular colony rot the fruit as it ripens. Protest as one may, nonsense keeps on being talked about the artistic temperament, and artists are treated as if all were as alike as the working bees in their hive or the industrious ants in their hill, when the truth is, there are as many sides to the artistic as to any other sort of human temperament. It is extraordinary how artists differ in their habit and manner of work. But in one respect they mostly agree. If the place they have chosen as especially their own to work in is overrun by the amateur and the tourist, they pack up their easels and brushes and canvases and are off, leaving it to the tourist.

This is what happened at Martigues, originally the very spot for the artist, in a remote corner of Provence, un-

known by name to the outer world, primitive, abounding in endless motives for the painter who delights in color. Its primitiveness was one of its chief recommendations. The natives were too engrossed in their affairs, in their fishing and net making, their marketing and gossip, to bother about the artist who therefore was agreeably free from a disturbing consciousness of critics and admirers looking over his shoulder.

And in those old halcyon days in Martigues, the industrious man and the dreamer were equally in possession—the painter ambitious to turn out the big salon "machine" of the year, who, with a boy carrying his huge canvas at his heels, was as familiar a figure on the bridges and in the Place as the patroness of the café, followed by her tame goose; and the painter whose ambition was to think of the great things he was going to do and whose actual accomplishment never got beyond a few lines and a few dabs of color in his inevitable sketch book. The little town was an ideal place to satisfy the student's desire for there they might still be, turning out Salon "machines," and accumulating notes, but for the invasion of the outer barbarian. Martigues is now known to other visitors besides the prosperous Marsellais and neighboring farmers who crowd the train on Sundays to eat good bouillabaisse, and its fame has been its ruin for the artist.

Journalists in search of stories have much to do in destroying artists' colonies and scattering the artists far and wide. There was a time, impossible as it seems today, when certain little towns in Cornwall and Devon were practically as undisturbed as Martigues, where artists worked in peace, and began to make their presence and influence felt in London exhibitions. For that very reason the towns were soon the prey of the exploiter and the artists made the heroes of innumerable articles in art magazines. And next, as to Martigues, the outsider was attracted. In this case, however, the artists did not fly. Perhaps it would have been better for them if they had. They settled down into groups—the St. Ives group, the Clovelly group, this group and that—and students appeared in their midst, and convention descended upon them, and the old freshness was touched by the blight of formula.

These memories and moralizations have led me far from the present summer schools and more recent artists' colonies which gave me my text. And yet, it is not altogether a chance wandering from the subject. What has happened in the past will, given the same conditions, happen again. If students and artists are all to be labeled "artistic temperament" and their methods standardized, it will prove a serious menace to art. For the students whose wings expand under the fostering care of first class comfort, let these comforts be supplied by all means. But to commend them as essential to all students, and to believe in them as a sign of the progress of art and the teaching of art, is a court disappointment.

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THE HOME FORUM

Analyzing Nonsensicalness

IT IS said that the rising generation do not know "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass." I am not surprised, because I long since discovered that they do not know "Mother Goose." I cannot feel as sad as some of my friends, because books so good are certain to have recurrent "revivals," and it would surprise no one if, the year after next or ten years hence, everybody were quoting them as once they did. There is nothing new to say about the Alice books; but I have often wondered why so few people know Lewis Carroll's other books, "The Hunting of the Snark," and "Sylvie and Bruno."

I have a copy of the former, published just twenty years ago, with pictures by Peter Newell, and containing, besides the "Snark," all the poems from "Rhyme and Reason," from the Alice books, and from "Sylvie and Bruno." The Preface to the "Hunting of the Snark" is an amusing parody of the old-fashioned preface. "If—and the thing is wildly possible," he begins, "the writing of nonsense were ever brought against the author of this brief but instructive poem, it would be based, I feel convinced, on the line:

"Then the bowsprit got mixed with the rudder sometimes."

"In view of this painful possibility I will not (as I might) appeal indignantly to my other writings as a proof that I am incapable of such a deed." And he goes on to explain his famous theory of "portmanteau words." "Take the two words 'fuming' and 'furious,'" he says. "Make up your mind that you will say both words, but leave it unsettled which you will say first. Now open your mouth and speak. If your thoughts incline ever so little toward 'fuming,' you will say 'fuming-furious,' but if they turn, by even a hair's breadth, toward 'furious,' you will say 'furious-fuming'; but if you have that rarest of gifts, a perfectly balanced mind, you will say 'fuming-furious.' One may suppose, then, that 'snark' is the result of trying to say 'snark' and 'snail' at the same time; though this is a dubious etymology, and the derivation of 'boojum,' the creature into which the snark turned, eludes one altogether, as it did the captain and his crew. It is a good joke that the poem, although Carroll insisted that it meant absolutely nothing, has had many interpreters. Some have thought it a travesty on a celebrated lawsuit; others have held that the Snark is Popularity; and one lady wrote a very ingenious essay to prove that the poem pictures the search for happiness, like Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," or Johnson's "Rasselas." Even though the author was greatly amused over these efforts, we may still not apply each of the theories of interpretation.

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tion: for the poem, like the Alice books, has the quality of the best nonsense—it seems as if it ought to mean something, even if it does not. We feel about it as the crew did about the chart which the Bellman provided:

He had bought a large map representing the sea,
Without the least vestige of land;
And the crew were much pleased when they found it to be
A map they could all understand.

"What's the good of Mercator's North Pole and Equator
Tropics, Zones, and Meridian Lines?"
So the Bellman would cry; and the crew would reply,
"They are merely conventional signs!"

"Other maps are such shapes, with their islands and capes!
But we've got our brave Captain to thank—
(So the crew would protest)—"that he bought us the best—
A perfect and absolute blank!"

The phrase "a perfect and absolute blank," describes the poem, but it seems tantalizingly to hover on the verge of meaning something.

Like Poe's "The Raven," the "Hunting of the Snark" was in a sense written backward, that is to say, the last stanza was the first composed and suggested all the rest. Some have suspected that Poe's "The Philosophy of Composition," in which he explained how he wrote "The Raven," is quite as much a hoax as any perpetrated by Carroll. There is certainly something in common in the two men, with their mutual love of pure reason, their passion for mystifications, and their almost uncanny mastery of diction.

The Snark seems to me quite the best nonsense poem ever written, because of the consummate ease of the style. We remember lines of it long after gems of wisdom have faded; for example:

What I tell you three times is true,
and,
But the principal failing occurred in the sailing,
And the Bellman, perplexed and distressed,
Said he had hoped, at least, when the wind blew due east,
That the ship would not travel due west!

and,
Distinguishing those that have feathers and bite,
From those that have whiskers, and scratch.

and,
"Two added to one—if that could but be done,"
It said, "with one's fingers and thumb!"

Recollecting with tears how, in earlier years,
It had taken no pains with its sums,
and, finally,
He had softly and suddenly vanished away—
For the Snark was a Boojum, you see.

A certain imperturbable air of saying something very serious and profound is the special quality, both here and in the Alice romances, and a lurking sense of subtle satire that keeps the reader alert for meanings which constantly elude.

Of the other poems, I like best "The Gardener's Song," from "Sylvie and Bruno," which has some of the exquisite nonsensicalness of "In Winter, When the Fields Are White," in "Through the Looking Glass." Children delight in such stanzas as these:

He thought he saw a Banker's Clerk
Descending from the bus;
He looked again, and found it was
A Hippopotamus.

"If this should stay to dine," he said,
"There won't be much for us!"

Lewis Carroll, whose real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, was a mathematician of note, an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and a lover of children. His account of how he chose his pseudonym is characteristic. It was suggested by his first and middle names, somewhat as follows: Charles—Carroll; Lutwidge—Ludo; Dodgson—Lewis. He invented a game known as Court-Circular and wrote a treatise on the algebra of syllogism. But, next to his famous books, one likes best his letters to little girls.

My Dear Ada—(Isn't that your short name? "Adelaide" is all very well, but you see when one is dreadfully busy one hasn't time to write such long words—particularly when it takes one half-hour to remember how to spell it—and even then one has to go and get a dictionary to see if one has spelled it right, and of course the dictionary is in another room, at the top of a high bookcase—where it has been for months and months—and has got all covered with dust. So one has to get a duster first of all, and nearly choke oneself in dusting it—and when one has made out at last which is the dictionary and which is dust, even then there is the job of remembering which end of the alphabet "A" comes—for one feels pretty certain it isn't in the middle—then one has to go and wash one's hands before one can turn over the leaves—for they've got so thick with dust one hardly knows them by sight—and as likely as not, the soap is lost, and the jug is empty, and there's no towel, and one has to spend hours and hours in finding things—and perhaps after all, one has to go off to the shop to buy a new cake of soap. So with all this bother, I hope you won't mind my writing it short and saying, "My dear Ada"—You said in your letter you would like a likeness of me: so here it is and I hope you'll like it. I won't forget to call the next time but one I'm in Wallington.—Your very affectionate friend, Lewis Carroll.

He had bought a large map representing the sea,
Without the least vestige of land;
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A map they could all understand.

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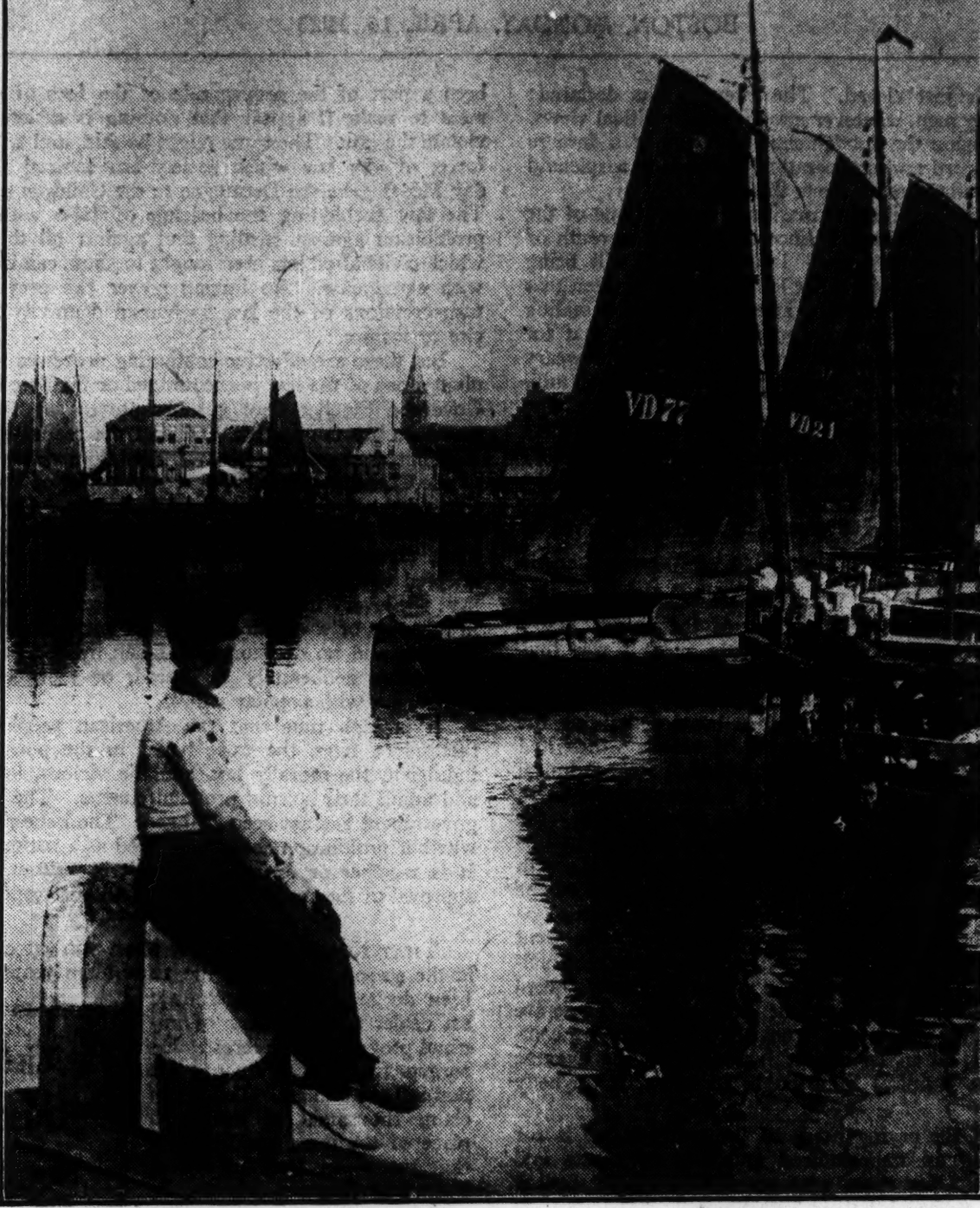
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Volendam

Photograph © Donald McLeish, London

ON THE west coast of the Zuider Zee not far north of Amsterdam stands the little town of Volendam. At least it ranks as such on the map. In reality it is hardly more than a fishing village and requires some searching for, even on a good atlas. It is one of Holland's beauty spots, and has been the pleasure ground of artists of many countries since the seventeenth century.

Volendam might have been cut straight out of a picture frame except that it surpasses in charm even the artist's transcendent vision. Peacefully, confidently, it nestles with its miniature harbor behind the great protecting dyke that stretches for miles along the Zuider Zee. Outside, the big water surges restlessly, running along the barrier as if seeking an entrance.

But the Volendamers do not mind. Toward evening the men will make ready for the sea. A large wooden clog they will clatter about on the black and brown boats arranging the nets, shackling the rigging, exchanging scraps of conversation through the still atmosphere, or chanting snatches of sea songs to themselves. Women and children stand in groups, strolling with their knitting, or take the air at their doorways; and most attractive they look in their gayly colored clothes and spotless winged headgear. While their men-folk, not by any means eclipsed by them, make bright patches of color in the fields, dykes and harbor with their blue and russet baggy trousers buttoned to close fitting maroon jackets, their bright crimson kerchiefs setting off their general well built, blond appearance.

At the night draws on, the fishing fleet slips out on a gentle breeze. Once in the Zuider Zee a united clatter and splash of released life boards as the boats turn to windward signals that the business of the night has begun. And they beat away to the fishing grounds, to return at high noon on the following day.

Meanwhile the community at home retires to bed or to gossip in houses as snug and span and model as they are reputed to be. In beds like glorified cabin berths let into the walls the Volendamers sleep the sleep of the innocent, to take up the threads of their rural life with the morning sun and welcome the home-bound fleet.

Japanese Cherry Trees on the Potomac
Pale-petaled, with a shy exotic beauty, the Japanese cherry trees are in bloom along the Potomac River. They have preened themselves in their choicest spring frock and their blossoms of pale pink delight the people of the city. The trees are foreign trees in an alien land, their mission to cultivate an international friendship. A gift of the Japanese to the people of the United States, the trees bring a breath of the Japanese flower festival to the Capital. Each April throngs of residents and visitors to Washington are attracted by their loveliness. The trees seem imbued with the joy of the spring carnival in which their ancestors and their kindred in their home-land of Nippon play so prominent a part. They are wistful and yearn for the children to play beneath their blossoms, as they shake their tender pink petals onto the grass—mute invitations to American folk to

join in the festivities to which the trees are accustomed, each outstretched branch a friendly arm with rose-tipped fingers.
But the people are only attracted by the silent beauty of the trees, and the pretty bouquet they make encircling the waters of the tidal basin as they flower with the domestic trees, whose light and dark green branches and young shoots form a background for the pink blossoms. Yet the people have an affection for the alien blossoms and the trees, which finds expression in contemplating their beauty, or resting beneath the falling petals.

Reflecting their pink buds in the waters of the basin, the trees form a garland in the mirror beneath them, coloring the reflected azure of the sky and the whiteness of the clouds, that slip quietly through the blue with pale rose shades; while the slender shaft of the Washington monument reaches half way across the flat surface of the basin, placing the gray shadow of the obelisk like a symbol of the city upon the picture.

At night, when the true colors of the trees and blossoms are hidden, the slender shaft of the Washington monument reaches half way across the flat surface of the basin, placing the gray shadow of the obelisk like a symbol of the city upon the picture.

One Morning in Italy
What a generous window! It starts at the floor and runs up to the ceiling. It seems to let in all Italy. Through it I see a blue, blue sky tinged with the glow of coming morn. A magnolia tree stands boldly up in the foreground, its leaves already painted with gloss. To the left is a long stretch of wide stone steps climbing toward the sky—a veritable ladder built in tiers so that one may rest on the way amid flowering gardens. Balustrades border these steps and vines trail low over them to greet pale yellow jasmine and forget-me-nots. Stone pedestals hold up pottery vases in which grow burnt orange marigolds. Royal blue lakepurs and spicy pinks climb the steps, too, and linger at the terraces to multiply themselves in formal gardens where fountains play and birds sing. Always the azure sky overhead and the deep blue waters of Lake Lugano at our feet!

In the full grown morning the sun is soft and warm. It dips into the waters of the lake and ripples away in rainbow hues. Let us follow the quest of its ripples along the inner rim of the crescent bay. Soon, the path leads away toward the hills and takes a zigzag course through meadows filled with daisies. We pass villas of marble tucked away amid lovely hills, set down in gardens of brilliant flower, dropping away in terraces toward the lake far below. The peach trees are in blossom, and the cherries, too. The grass is thick with dandelions.

We climb along precipitous cliffs

edging the lake again. A sharp turn brings us to a wooded headland where the density of green bush is pierced by a flash of brilliant red cyclamen. The highway narrows into a path cut through solid rock and leads on to a stone archway. Passing through the archway, we see Gandria—one of the quaintest and most charming of all Italy's hill towns. Is it really a town, or is it just a cluster of mellowed rocks? Gandria has no streets. There are no formal gardens here, nor fountains. These are paths apart from the world, glimpsed perhaps from a passing boat but rarely invaded by the stranger. Only a lover of Italy finds Gandria.

Like blocks irregularly stilted, its stone houses climb upon each other all the way up the steep cliffed hillside only to tumble down again and dip low in the waters of the lake. Tiny old stairways cut from the rock cement these little houses together and lead you by a labyrinth of turnings from one home to another where families look up in wonder from various occupations to greet the unexpected, but no less welcome, guest.

Softly over the water comes the sound of bells. It means that the boat will stop, so let us quickly find our way down this maze of rock-hewn stairs to the water's edge and board the boat. To feel the full charm of Gandria, one must approach from the highway and leave by boat. As we push out into the shadow of Mr. Salvatore, shooting up as a rocket from the opposite shore, we look back to see mothers slapping garments clean in Lugano's waters. They lean far out of their knee stalls to wave adieu. We toss a kiss to the brown-eyed children playing about in wooden shoes tied on with a bit of pink.

Then we lift our eyes to the tottering wall of colorful houses, now mellowed and mottled by sun and rain, held back from the blue-green waters by a wall of masonry pushing them rudely up the steep cliffed hillside—up to terraces of olive trees and green grass. Beyond, there are only the woodland heights, precipitous cliffs and solitude.

France's Childhood in Paris
That morning my mother, as her custom was, saw to it that my neck and ears were thoroughly clean, and that the finishing touch was put on my home-work. I assumed a look of calm unconcern; but my mind was made up. At five-and-twenty minutes to eight, as usual, having swallowed my breakfast of bread and milk, and picking up my leather satchel which I had been careful not to stuff too full of books, I went downstairs into the street, followed the silver waters of the Seine, and turned down the street that led to the college. There suddenly I swung sharply to the right and entered a thoroughfare down which until then I had never gone very far, though I knew that it was a long one, and that it led into new and delightful regions. I was in such a merry and expansive frame of mind that I shouted aloud to a little donkey that had pulled up with his barrow of vegetables. . . . Everything in that old street, as it roused itself to greet the sun, seemed smiling and gay. Doubtless it was that the things about me were merely reflecting and sending back to me the joy that filled my heart. Howbeit, and a man may say it without fear of being blamed for praising the past to the detriment of the present, Paris was more lovable

then than now. The houses were not so high and the gardens more numerous. At any rate, you could see trees drooping their leafy crests over some old wall. The houses, which were of great diversity, retained each its separate individuality of age and station. Some, which had been beautiful in days gone by, still preserved a wistful melancholy grace. In the busy quarters, horses of every size and hue, harnessed to facades, drays, furniture vans, barouches, lent life and movement to the street where pliffing sparrows merrily pecked at the dung. At long intervals a yellow omnibus drawn by the doped horses of Perche, rumbled noisily along the uneven cobbles. In those days the city did not extend to the fortifications; nor was Paris as yet the unique city of the world. A certain Prefect was then only just beginning to construct those broad avenues which afford but too abundant means of monotony, mediocrity, ugliness and ennui. I should be very much inclined to think, taking only the central parts of the city into consideration, that, in the two long centuries which under the regency of Anne of Austria from the middle of the Second Empire, Paris, accustomed as it is to revolutions, has undergone less change than during the sixty years which separate us from the times it now pleases me to recall.—Anatole France, in "The Bloom of Life."

A Flecker Costume
During Flecker's Cambridge years I only met him occasionally during vacation, and my memory in regard to details is less trustworthy than for the earlier period. But I recall an extraordinary luncheon at the Petit Riche restaurant, just after his return from his studies in Wales. (I have a vague notion that he had been staying at a "Rabian Summer School.") I had been invited to meet a friend of his, a friend who "lived in South Kensington." Awe-inspiring details were whispered to me regarding the friend's home, and Flecker had clothed himself in perilous splendour for the call which he proposed to make there during the afternoon. I tell myself my memory must be playing me tricks when I think of his get-up; it could not have been a bowler hat, a dark grey frock coat with watered silk facings, trousers to match, a skimpy green-knitted tie, and yellow boots! But if it wasn't just that, it was a mixture of garments which gave the same impression. I don't think he found the South Kensington atmosphere very congenial, and I never saw him arrayed so wonderfully again. Very shortly after this he left England for the East.—Douglas Goldring, in "James Elroy Flecker."

By the River
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Willows put forth their quickened shoots,
Pale yellow and red-gold,
Hastening to hide the velvet black
Of limbs both gaunt and bold.

The river dances toward the bridge.
From a high branch, the jay
Flashes his sky-redding wing
In lieu of roundelay.

Clara L. Baxter.

Let God Plan
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
JAMES says, "Go to now, ye that say, To day or to morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain: . . . for that ye ought to say, If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this, or that." Human thinking, in its self-centered pride and will, thus plans in detail its material program, utterly oblivious of the fact of divine omnipotence, and therefore without the aid of omniscience. Then when plans go wrong and failure seems to be where success was hoped for, the tragedy and the disappointment of humanity appear.

Long before James wrote the quoted verse, the writer of Proverbs had said, "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." What a wonderful world we should have if men before their every act stopped to question whether or not it was God's will! If men would only see that the plan which is not in line with divine Principle cannot end in real success! We all admit that an arithmetical problem not worked out in harmony with mathematical rules will end in error. Even as surely the purpose not determined in accord with divine Mind's law will end in failure. Certainly an intelligent appreciation of probable action is necessary and desirable; but the wise, right plan has always in it the clause: If such be in complete accord with divine Principle! God's plan is sure to be better than any the so-called human mind can compass.

Many a one knows from unfortunate experience that a course of action too thoroughly thought out and too rigidly held to have sometimes closed his eyes to a better opportunity and prevented his taking right advantage of it. If, instead of a complete and rigid outlining of human thinking, one had known enough to leave his mental doors open for God, divine Mind, to send in inspiration and revelation when needed, he might have seen some desirable change to be made. Progress, which is an element of God's law, must have room in which to operate. Was it not, perhaps, because set plans stifled faith and shut out the fresh inspiration of the moment, that Jesus forbade his disciples to determine beforehand what they would say to their adversaries? By not outlining too rigidly, we shall be able to perceive, not the whims and impulses of mortal belief, but the illuminations and quick revelations that can come to one who is trying to realize man's unity with divine Mind.

Into the thought of one instructed

as to God's goodness, there never comes any doubt of that which is good being in accord with His will, or any apprehension over the condition James lays down: "If the Lord will." God wills that which is like Himself. Health, abundance, perfection, are always His will; but in just what way His will is to operate in working out the specific problems of human life, we do not always see. Then, with prayer, and obedience, and all the intelligence we can reflect, we may make our moves, knowing that if God wills,—that is, if the move is going to bring the greatest possible good,—it will be proportionately successful; otherwise, we shall not be permitted to go on with it. Thus, confidence in the guiding power of ever present God, divine Mind, is born to each of us; and the old and often misused expression, "The Lord willing," takes on a new and glorious meaning.

As one learns through Christian Science to analyze thought, he finds that sometimes an obstinate human pride in a formerly held opinion apparently tries to prevent his accepting a better belief, a plan more in line with divine Principle. Why should we ever hesitate to change, if we are changing for the better? Is not that progress? A humble willingness to let go of our preconceived beliefs and their resultant plans makes it possible for us to see the unfolding of God's purposes.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, changed the plans and instructions she gave to her followers as to ways and means many times, always as the result of fresh inspiration and more light. She evidently made no fixed and fast outlines, but waited for divine guidance to mature her purposes, for infinite Mind's wisdom to develop her work. Thus she could speak, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581), of "Deity, which outlines but is not outlined." She was for this reason always ready to advance, limited by no predetermined decisions; and others, following her guidance, may see their legitimate plans and projects, whether business or otherwise, unfold into broader, better results than they ever experienced in the old way of thinking. Mrs. Eddy says, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 158): "All God's servants are minute men and women. As of old, I stand with sandals on and staff in hand, waiting for the watchword and the revelation of what, how, whither. Let us be faithful and obedient, and God will do the rest."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1923

Editorials

The President vs. The Politicians

PRESIDENT HARDING is quite right in his determination to maintain his stand on the World Court, despite the clamor of irreconcilable politicians. In the end the sound common sense of the Nation will approve his position with votes, even as it does now in its widespread expression of favorable opinion. But for the moment, the peculiar genius of the politicians for obscuring with a mist of false pretense and entangling in a mesh of personal jealousies

an issue on which public opinion is virtually united must have its play. It is unfortunate that former President Wilson should have added fuel to the flames of this political controversy by the letter to Representative Rouse protesting against any conditional acceptance of the World Court, and demanding that the United States take membership in it only in accord with the provisions of the League of Nations without reservations. Tenacity of personal opinion is not an unmixable virtue in a public man, however contemptible may be the nature of one who shifts his apparent convictions with every change in the temper of the public. Compromise is apt to be essential to democratic government, and insistence on an ideal, however admirable in the abstract, is a positive injury to the state if it prevents the attainment of a present, practicable good.

Even the most loyal supporters of President Wilson, who ascribe to him the primary credit for the establishment of the League of Nations in its present form, admit, though reluctantly, that a certain lack of tact, an unwillingness to share credit, and a stubborn insistence upon individual convictions were responsible for the refusal of the United States to join it. His failure to invite a single representative Republican to be one of the United States delegation to Versailles inevitably and irrevocably put the stamp of a party measure upon the Versailles Covenant. Refusal to accept reservations at a moment when compromise was still possible finally put the United States definitely out of the League. It is a question over which future historians will long debate as to whether Woodrow Wilson was the more efficient as the protagonist or the antagonist of the League of Nations. But neither future historian nor present-day journalist will question that the reviving sentiment for entrance upon the League has suffered a check from the former President's proclamation.

Just as in 1919 the refusal of the then President to acquiesce in reservations resulted in the complete defeat of the Treaty, so today a like uncompromising attitude toward the World Court puts that issue in jeopardy. Mr. Wilson will perhaps not estimate accurately the measure of aid and comfort he has given to the very irreconcilables who scrapped his treaty. But his letter was scarcely published before Republicans of the sort of Lodge, Watson, and McCormick were using it as an argument in support of their contention that the Nation could not join in the World Court at all without becoming a full member of the League of Nations. And so, some because they really disapprove of and honestly dread the League, and others because they apprehend that any step toward a fuller participation in international agreements will strengthen Mr. Wilson's party, an active campaign against the World Court has been begun in Republican ranks.

It is declared by President Harding's friends that he purposes standing to his guns. He believes that on this issue he can go to the country with confidence. In this position he merits and will receive public approval. Disregard of the clamor of timid or prejudiced politicians and sturdy adherence to his proper belief that the World Court offers at least one step toward the assurance of permanent peace will unquestionably strengthen the President before the Nation.

Japan and the Five-Power Pact

NO ONE conversant with the history of Japan during the past two decades, and with the habit of thought thereby inculcated among its leaders, markedly, and, to some extent, among its people, too, was surprised at the reaction throughout the Mikado's islands to the discussion in Washington and London in the matter of altered naval gun ranges. Nothing less was to have been expected of the militarists than that they would seize the chance again to shout that no advertised disarmament was aught but a blind, and that the one safe path to peace was through slavish obedience to the lying old Latin tag about being prepared for war.

Let no alarmist feeling arise because of all this. Just as now we know that the gun range fracas was misunderstanding where it was not actual misstatement, so the Nipponese echo of it is no more than the inescapable outcry of a vociferous minority. It will lead to nothing. The Ministry now in control has given indisputable proof of its honest intent to live up to the pledges which Tokyo made at the American capital. All vessels to be scrapped under the terms of the Five-Power Pact already have been transferred to the reserve list and are in process of disarmament. The naval establishment at Port Arthur has been abolished, the personnel of the fleet reduced by 12,000 officers and men, and the number of employees in the arsenals by 6000. Although a reduction of land armament was not included in the Washington understandings, Japan has cut her army by five divisions. The budget for 1923, approved only the other day, demonstrates that the movement is to go yet further, for the aggregate of the army appropriation (\$102,000,000) with that for the navy (\$138,000,000) shows a cut of close to \$25,000,000 under the similar figures for the

twelvemonth just closed. The Premier has declared: "Our leading men, whatever may be their political views, are agreed upon the fundamental principle of a foreign policy of accord and co-operation"—and it is a splendid start that has been made along this road.

This joint curtailing of maritime forces is one of the biggest things put through since the historic eleventh of November, five years ago. Its fulfillment will bring untold relief to millions. But let it not be forgotten that its ultimate success depends, after all, less upon sealing wax and signatures than on good faith. With that for motive power, and good will as lubricant, the war-weary world will save a deal of money and materially lessen militarism. It is not only that which is nominated in the bond which counts: there is the little matter of what both mere common sense and true self-interest can (and should) read between the black and white lines. The spirit of the Five-Power Pact is as unmistakably clear as its admirable letter. The people of five nations wish it observed in essence as well as phrase.

Admiral Sims Denies Atrocities

DURING the World War, if there was one fact concerning which the average citizen of the United States felt perfectly sure, it was that German submarine commanders in more than one instance fired upon open boats containing the survivors of vessels which had been torpedoed. Rear Admiral Sims, in a statement made to the press corroborating the speech he made recently in Los Angeles, has stated that, with the exception of the case of the

Llandovery Castle, there has been no official record of any such brutality by German commanders. He went on to say that, on the contrary, they as a rule were chivalrous in their treatment of those whom their duty forced them to expose to the rigors of the open sea. These are such startling statements, from the standpoint of common belief, as to be almost incredible to the average reader, but Admiral Sims ought to know, if anybody does.

One of the crying needs of the world today is for justice, and an unprejudiced appraisal of events and situations. Only those who are devoid of any feeling of normal regard for their fellow man have a desire deliberately to do another an injustice. And no fair-minded persons want to do the Germans or any other people an injustice. It is certain, however, that the public in the United States was given to understand that a very different state of affairs existed from that which Admiral Sims indicated the other day. If his assertions are true, the facts should be given as wide publicity as the previous reports have been accorded.

Admiral Sims goes even further than a merely negative statement of the case, however, by declaring that when the submarines sent a torpedo into an allied vessel, "the German commander would radio the news to us and tell us to go out and pick up the survivors." It seems incomprehensible that the Admiral would make such assertions unless he could back them up, though it is hard to understand why, if the condition of affairs is as he states, he has not made public his disclosures before. It is to be expected that from the British Admiralty and the French Ministry of Marine there may come statements taking sharp issue with the Admiral. In fact, in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, published last Saturday, the Admiralty claims that while the case of the Llandovery Castle is the best authenticated instance of the firing upon boats containing fugitives, "it is by no means the only example of instances of the kind referred to." In the interests of history, no less than for the protection of the good name which governments must hold, if they are to retain the respect of their peoples, this issue should be pressed to a final determination. It would be a shocking and a scandalous thing to learn today that the naval authorities of France, Great Britain, and the United States had systematically put out false reports of German naval atrocities in order to keep public indignation at fever heat. The Navy Department asserts that as Admiral Sims is no longer in active service, it is not responsible for his utterances. That may well be, but it is responsible for its own standing in the eyes of the people, and if this standing is to be maintained above suspicion and doubt, it should take immediate steps to controvert the Admiral's assertions, or else to admit a past fault and purge itself of the sin of falsehood.

The wounds of the war must be healed. It is not necessary today to come under the stigma of the charge of pro-Germanism to assume a judicial attitude toward some of the stories which during the war were accepted without question, when doubt is cast upon their truth. Certain it is that if these stories are not true, the holding to them in consciousness will not heal the situation.

NO DOUBT it will be charged by those who would disparage Governor Pinchot's efforts to enforce prohibition in the State of Pennsylvania that he is whistling to keep his courage up. In an interview appearing in a recent issue of the Manufacturers Record, published in Baltimore, the Governor sends an encouraging word to those people in every state who are seeking some means of overcoming the menacing tendency toward lawlessness. Beginning with the reassurance that it is his purpose and within his power to bring about complete enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in his own Commonwealth, he answers those who are insisting that it has been proved that it is impossible to compel respect for the law by stating that, as a matter of fact, "the United States is not only dry, but getting steadily dryer."

There is no doubt whatever, and it is well for all fair-minded persons to appreciate the fact, that it has

been a part of the propaganda of the foes of enforcement to make it appear that nothing is easier than to violate the law. The same might be said, and with equal force, of any law which society has enacted since the day Moses gave the Decalogue to the Children of Israel. The law forbidding the bearing of false witness, the prohibition against stealing and against all the crimes which civilization has been taught to shun, can be broken with equal ease. No human power can prevent such transgressions of the law as human depravity may incite or inspire.

But there are effective continuing processes by which observance of the law is encouraged or finally compelled. Governor Pinchot does not hesitate to say that these processes are now active, and that the realization is being impressed that the law, written into and made a part of the Constitution, is the approved policy of the people, the source of all governmental authority. He answers those who are seeking to make it appear that the amendment attempts to prescribe a method of government adopted without the consent of the governed by declaring: "Slavery itself was not more thoroughly discussed in advance of a decision than this very matter of prohibition, and no decision ever taken by our people was ever more deliberately registered, or more clearly in accordance with popular will."

It is high time that the American people aroused themselves from the false belief in the power of the indulgent, the morally lax, and the vicious, to override and annul their solemn pronouncements. The theory of government has not been changed. The issue now is not whether prohibition shall be adopted as a national policy. It is whether or not the law as it is written, with the approval of the people, shall be upheld and respected.

THAT New York can now boast 700 art exhibitions in the season, instead of the 125 of ten years ago, has been declared by an optimistic art dealer to be a mark of unusual progress and interest. He forgets that numbers count for nothing at all in art. Today can claim thousands of artists in place of the mere hundreds—if that many—in Italy or Spain, France or England, Holland or Flanders, during the supreme periods of art, but who would consider modern artists more accomplished for that reason? It is the artist's work that counts, and so it is the quality of the exhibition alone that matters.

Nobody, not even the hardened art critic, could visit 700 exhibitions with any profit in so short a time. It is both physically and mentally impossible. More is to be got out of the study of one good painting or statue, print or drawing than from a rapid glance at endless collections of mediocre work. The tendency is to overdo the exhibition business. One show, often two or three arranged together, succeed each other month after month in the Bond Street galleries of London. New York is more enterprising, however, so that a fortnight seems long enough for the dealer's usual show to remain open.

Ten good exhibitions in the course of a winter would be sufficient for the reasonable man to digest with comfort and pleasure to himself. And London and New York, as well as Paris, can easily, and do as a rule, supply that many. To counteract this incessant harping upon numbers as a proof of progress, the importance, the necessity of quality in art cannot be preached too often or too strenuously.

A smattering of art is of no use to anybody, and it is impossible for 700 shows in a season to give more than a smattering, or for the museum or the school all the year round, unless it is properly equipped. The superstition still lingers among the thoughtless that art is a plaything, a pastime for the wealthy and the idle. But the manufacturer, the business man, knows better, even though he may brag that ours is a business age. He knows that he needs the artist, that in most things he manufactures he cannot do without the artist, and in America he knows, too, that often he has to rely upon the artist of other countries, which does not make for economy. And it is through the right sort of exhibitions, museums, and schools that a knowledge of art is spread among the people from whom the artist springs.

Editorial Notes

WHEN the American boy again steps into the limelight in New York on May 1, as he marches 100,000 strong up the length of Fifth Avenue in celebration of that city's Boys' Week, he will present a picture of Young America which should be an inspiration to all with the aspirations of the United States at heart. It may be remembered that last year this "week" filled the city with triumphant boyhood in a series of marches, athletic meets and other festivities, and there is every reason to expect that this year there will be fully as many events. The effort of those behind the Boys' Week movement is to give the boy a better understanding of his importance in the community and the responsibility which is his toward that community, to show him that he has no egotistical importance but a patriotic one. An estimable ideal, and one which deserves support.

EVEN though Mme. Alfred Mortier, the French author who has written under the pseudonym of "Aurel," should not be accepted among the forty "immortals" comprising the Académie Française, the fact that she is being given official consideration as a candidate for a seat therein constitutes of itself an honor of which she is entitled to feel proud. For this is the first time since the Academy was founded in 1634 that a woman has received such recognition. The heaven is seen to be working on every hand.

A New Pompeii Reconstruction

NAPLES, Italy, March 25 (Special Correspondence)—There is expectation that the newly-excavated portions of Pompeii will soon be thrown open to the public, and the occasion is being eagerly awaited, for it is very well known that something of a sensational character will be presented and that incidentally the old Pompeii which we have known and marveled at all these years, will be overthrown. That is to say, as this new Pompeii is presented to view it will be found that a wrong impression was previously conveyed because the earlier excavation work was thoughtlessly or carelessly performed.

The old Pompeii, which travelers have been looking upon for so long, and the new Pompeii, which as yet is kept secret from them, are quite different from each other, and the former, in a certain sense, will become obsolete when the new one is exhibited. It had been hoped that the new excavations, upon which there has been work done for twelve or fourteen years, would have been presented to the public last summer, but there have been necessary delays. Meanwhile, however, there is no doubt about the nature of the work or the discoveries that have here been made, for many independent observers have already inspected the excavations.

The general idea of the casual and hurrying traveler that what they have seen of Pompeii is Pompeii complete, the whole city just as it was when Vesuvius poured her lava upon it and extinguished it, is, of course, altogether wrong. Even now, with all that has been done in the last ten years, about a third of the old city still remains to be uncovered and pieced together again, so far as this can be done, and there is the best reason to believe that the part that is now coming to be exposed will be one of the most interesting and instructive of all, representing the richest quarter of the old city.

It may take anywhere from fifty to a hundred years to complete the work of excavating on the present lines. Moreover, it is a highly expensive work, and the Italian Government, which is prosecuting it with persistence and thoroughness, is affording new knowledge and delight to the world, for which all should be grateful. The controlling head of it is Signor Spinazzola, an archaeologist, who combines the qualities of great knowledge, keen imagination, a cunning ingenuity and a quite tireless patience, each of which qualities is essential to the task in hand.

He has under him a small staff of inspectors, of corresponding capacity, and experts all. Another quality, quite paramount, must be possessed by the workmen, and by all others, back to the chief at the top again, and that is the quality of being absolutely conscientious, for the cardinal feature of the new Pompeii is that it is all reconstruction work, and if this were loosely performed, on the one hand, or if, on the other, the imagination and ingenuity were given too much freedom and permitted to embark on lively adventures, it were better that the new Pompeii had never been brought out, for the truth would not be spoken. As it is, we may be sure it is spoken, and that it is the old Pompeii that is in a measure falsely presented.

The difference has been established in a curious and interesting way. People who have made a little study of the Pompeii we have had all these years, and have not merely walked down the streets hurriedly on a wet day and turned into the atrium of the house of some noble old Roman of the past to take a glance at the frescoes, have had it impressed upon them that this Pompeii, rather strangely all things considered, was a very gloomy sort of city in its outward looks, and most particularly that it did not correspond to the suggestions made in all those frescoes, which were alight with the joy and color and gaiety of life, as one would expect them to be, the true circumstances of Pompeii being considered. But the Pompeii that was produced by the old excavators was a dull, sad place to wander in, chiefly because the backs of all the houses were turned to the streets and the fronts faced the other way.

The fact is that the old excavators did their work badly; they hardly did it better than simple quarrymen, told to be careful, might do it. They brought little knowledge and no imagination to bear upon it, and when a conclusion was only half suggested they seem to have adopted it forthwith. Thus they made serious mistakes, and thus they turned the backs of the houses to the streets, and they should not have done. When, digging and excavating, they came to something firm and fast, they scraped around it, freed it and set it forth. All the loose stuff that was about it, bits and trifles, and all the lava that bore molds of everything, they cast aside as rubbish. But those bits and trifles, had they been pieced together and pondered upon until their use was known, would have been found to complete a story of construction that was only half-known, or even completely to direct an idea along another direction.

This is the secret of Signor Spinazzola's great success, for it is very great. He was set thinking in the first place upon the differences between those frescoes and the appearance of the Pompeii that had been reproduced by the old excavators, and he felt there must be something wrong. So there in the new excavating work that was being done he took the minutest care. Nothing but dust was neglected, and even dust was looked at twice. Every morsel of solid material was picked up and examined, and nothing was abandoned until reluctantly it was felt it could have no part in the great work of reconstruction that was being conducted. For the rest, every bit, every item, was noted, examined, recorded as to its place and circumstance, and numbered, so that when the grand puzzle was being solved it could be set in its place to help make the completed whole. In this way some of these bits that the old excavators would have thrown away have been found to be veritable keys of the reconstruction.

Tiled roofs which lay in thousands of fragments have thus been pieced together, and all the signs being by imagination understood, have been put back on to the houses to which they belonged. Windows and balconies and the remains of delightful loggias, the like of which was all overlooked by the old excavators or cast thoughtlessly away, have been discovered and put in their proper places, and it is these specially that show that the houses faced the streets and that the streets were bright. Another instance of Signor Spinazzola's ingenuity is the use to which he has put the molds made in the lava when it ran over the doomed city. It made a mold of everything, and the molds remain when the things they represented have perished. From these molds Signor Spinazzola has made the things anew and has fitted them into their proper places. Thus it is, for example, with doors. He is providing houses with exact copies of the original doors. The ultimate result will be such a splendid work of reconstruction as has never been accomplished before, and all who in the past have been interested in a visit to Pompeii, so easily reached from Naples, will need to make another visit to complete their satisfaction and correct their ideas.